The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,230 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Assam	3133	500	S. F. Cole	28th Nov.
L.	Parramatta	4749	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Maiwa	2369	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	750	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th	Nov.
TASMANIA	4300	800	C. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2984	400	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
					1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*	3,600	400	on Monday,	1st Dec. 1884.
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday	1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
				1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,300	450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct. 3, 1881.

CITY LINE.

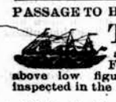
THE first class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2651 tons, will sail for LONDON on or about 9th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1884. Agents.

PASSAGE TO HAVRE AND LONDON FOR £25.



THE s.s. CHINA, 2,150 tons, will sail for the above ports about 8th December. Excellent First Class accommodation for the above low figure. This fine steamer can be inspected in the Prince's Dock.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1884. Agents.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 24th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Musreb, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

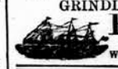
S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,490 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESERVED
TASMANIAN RABBIT,
EXCELLENT FOR
CURRIES, PIES, OR RAGOUTS,
2lb. tins, Cash Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUSSE SCHWARZE
(BLACK NUTS)

WALNUTS PRESERVED IN SYRUP—a most delicious addition to the table for Dessert.

Re. 1-2 per tin cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is
EFFERVESCING
CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.
Prepared only by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars.....Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars.....Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Rs. a.
JOCKEY CLUB.....per box	1 8
OPOPONAX	1 4
HELIOTROPE	1 0
WOOD VIOLET	1 8
ROSE	1 8
VIOLET	1 0
VASELINE	1 4
MILK OF ALMONDS	1 4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1 8
THE GRACES	1 0
LETTUCE AND GLYCERINE	1 0
SPRING DEW	1 4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH	1 0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	.....	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	.....	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	.....	
Cardinal	35	0	.....	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Hoederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	.....	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	.....	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	.....	
Do. do. ****	26	0	.....	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	6
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP and CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRILAVLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert W	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

DRESS HATS, LATEST SHAPES.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	...Rs. 14 to 16	White and Straw Kid	...Rs. 3-8
Best, Opera, Self Closing	... ,, 16	Light French Grey	... ,, 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	... ,, 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	...As. 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Color	... ,, 14 to 16	Light ,, ,, (Silk)	...Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	... ,, 1-8

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE = 12½ Per cent.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods never before imported in the Bombay Presidency by any other house; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz. :—

"APRONS."

Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	...Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	... 16 0
Leather Cases for the above	... 3 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	... 45 0
Airtight Box for the above	... 10 8
Mark Master's Aprons	... 15 0
Excellent Master's	... 15 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	... 30 0
Do. Principal's Aprons and Sash	... 33 0
Leather Case for do.	... 4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wadens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels, 3rd Degree Lamp ... ...Rs. 15
Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in stock for furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SILK MERCERS,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, [illegible] HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, will make an extensive and

SPECIAL SHOW
OF THEIR
NEW DRESS SILKS AND SATINS
JUST RECEIVED,
Including some of the choicest and
LATEST NOVELTIES IN

CREPE DE CHINE,
In the most delicate and lovely tints, and of the most exquisite designs.

BROCADED AND FIGURED GAUZES,
In all the leading colours. This Material is most extensively worn over Satins.

GROSS GRAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the leading colours.

SURAH SILKS,
In the most beautiful shades and colours. This is a beautiful Dress Silk and well adapted for the climate, being particularly light and is also non-crushing.

OTTOMAN AND BROCHE SILKS,
Latest Novelties in great demand.

FLOWERED SATINS, BROCHE SATINS, &c.,

VELVETS ! VELVETS ! ! VELVETS ! ! !

The Largest, Choicest and Best Stock of Fancy Dress Materials, ever seen out of London. Competition in Price and Quality defied.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics : Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of Cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated
22, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager durig his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.	Gent's Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.	Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.	Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Ladies' Bracelets.	Gent's Lockets.
Ladies' Brooches.	Gent's Charms.
Ladies' Lockets.	Gent's Pencil-cases.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.	Gent's Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.	Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON

LUCKNOW CHUTNEY.

DELICIOUSLY SWEET and unsurpassed in flavour by any similar preparation.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLUBLE PERFECT PURIFIER.

DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER.
Used in the Royal Households, Steam and Railway Companies, Hospitals and authorized by the Board of Trade.

THIS purifier may be diluted to any strength required. It mixes freely with water and may be used with perfect safety.

In skin diseases it is very useful. Used in the bath it allays irritation and refreshens.

It is useful in the house because it purifies the air, it destroys all bad smells, and in the stable is invaluable.

To be had in bottles, gallon tins, 5-gallon and 10-gallon drums.

For testimonials and prices apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.
Mody-Bay, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOV., AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

1. TRIO.....Allegro .....Gade.
Violin .....Herr Schmuck.
Violincello .....Major Wickham.
Piano.....Miss Schmuck.
2. SONG .....The Raft.....Ciro Pinsuti
Mr. Hebditch.
3. VIOLIN SOLO...Ode a l'Amour Scène Chantante.....Willmers.
Herr Schmuck
4. SONG.....Laddie.....Ciro Pinsuti.
Mrs. Wickham.
5. PIANO SOLO..{(a) Berceuse} .....Chopin.
{(b) Valse}
Miss Schmuck.
6. DUET.....Excelsior .....Balfe.
Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.

PART II.

1. VIOLIN SOLO.....Csardas.....Hauser.
Herr Schmuck.
2. SONG .....Will o' the Wisp.....Cherry.
Mr. Hebditch.
PIANO SOLO .....Caprice .....Raff.
Miss Schmuck.
4. SONG.....Ave Maria .....Gounod.
with Violin, Violincello, Harmonium and Pianoforte accompaniment.
Mrs. Wickham.
5. VIOLINCELLO SOLO.Nocturno .....Lachner.
Major Wickham.
6. SONG .....Adelaide.....Beethoven.
Mr. Dixon.
7. QUARTETTE.....Mélodie Rélégieuse.....Tours.
Violin.....Herr Schmuck.
Violincello .....Major Wickham.
Harmonium .....Mr. Johnston.
Piano .....Miss Schmuck.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1 each.
Numbered reserved seats ..... Rs. 3
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Books of the words—4 annas each, may be purchased at the door of the Hall on the evening of the performance.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. AVOCA will leave this for Zanzibar on MONDAY, the 1st proximo.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent, H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 22d Nov. 1884.

"WERNETH HALL'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES are requested to produce to the undersigned the receipts for deposit on account of contribution and receive refund as per statement.

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 24th November, 1884.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled FLANNELETTING, 5 feet wide, Rs. 1-8-0 per yard.
Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.
For Samples apply to

THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation as already advertised, will be held here on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 22nd Nov. 1884.

FOOD WARMERS AND NURSERY LAMPS, &c.

THE "PARAGON" Food-warmer is the CHEAPEST and BEST Water-heater and Food-warmer, answers all the purposes of the most expensive appliances: the Food can be kept at any temperature from TEPID to BOILING POINT. It consists of a metal stand and moveable food vessel and a night lamp (also moveable) of opal porcelain glass with a burner of superior construction: it holds sufficient oil for 24 hours and producing a most pleasant light.....Rs. 1 8
WATER-BARDIC, small.....,, 2 0
Do. do. large.....,, 2 0
NURSERY LAMPS, for warming infant's or invalid's food, complete with Carsji-pot and water bath, &c. Lanterned combined Brown Japanned, with side and top handles, earthen Pannikins, Tin Kettle, Spirit Lamp and Bull's Eye, manufactured specially for India.....,, 5 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Lynch's Family, with perforated shades, sliding lamps, earthenware Pannikin, and covers, and block tin Pannikins and Kettles, complete.....,, 7 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Clarke's No. 2.....,, 4 0
Do. do. No. 3.....,, 5 0
ETNAS, Tin with measure for Spirits of Wine.
Pint 1 and 1½
Rs. 1-8 2 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

AIR-TIGHT BEDS WITH RAISED PILLOWS.—
Size.—30 by 30, 88 by 36,
Rs. 40. 50.
CUSHIONS.—
Size.—16 by 12, 16 by 14, 18 by 15, 18 by 22, & 18 by 26.
Rs. 4. 4-8. 5. 6-8. 7-8.
CUSHIONS CIRCULAR.—
Size.—14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inches diamr.
Rs. 4-8, 4-12, 5, 5-8 and 5-12.
PILLOWS.—
Size.— 22 by 18, 26 by 18, and 30 by 18.
Rs. 5, 5-8 6
BELLOWS for inflating Beds, Rs. 5.
HOT WATER BOTTLES.—(For the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, &c.)
Size.—10 by 8, 12 by 6, 12 by 10, 14 by 18.
Rs. 5, 5-8, 6, 6-12.
INDIA-RUBBER TUBING.—
Diameter.—3/16, ¼, 5/16, ⅜, 7/16 ½, ⅝.
Rs.—1-4, 0-3, 0-8, 0-10, 0-10 0-12, 0-14
¾, 1 inch.
1 1-8 per foot.
INDIA-RUBBER BAGS—
CHAPMAN'S SPINAL ICE BAGS.
Size.—10, 12, 14, and 16 inches.
Rs. 6-10, 11-8 and 12.
CHAPMAN'S SPINAL HOT-WATER BAGS.—
Size.—10 and 14 inches.
Rs. 10 and 11-8.
ICE BAGS.
(For application of Ice to Head or Loins.)
Large. Medium.
Rs. 5. 4-8.
CHEQUE CLOTH—Rs. 3-8.
ICE HELMETS—Rs. 9-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 10 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.

By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000;
Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.

INDUBITABLE SUCCESS
of the renowned an ouly
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of Mirth and Music,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

Introducing the merriest and most exhilarating combination of unpremeditated humour and harmony this community has enjoyed for years.

Smiling begins at 9.

LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT

INVITATION FROM THE EMPEROR
YOU DON'T SAY SO.
OSCAR SMITH'S VENTRILOQUISM.
SLOCUM'S DOG, &c.,

Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price to second and third seats only. Boxes to hold four Rs. 12. Reserved seats secured at Soundy & Co. Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

T. HUDSON.....Proprietor & Manager.
W. G. ALLAN.....Business Agent.

NOTICE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE RUSSIAN COFFEE-POT on a New and Improved Model. With this Elegant Coffee-Pot the Coffee can be made on the Table. Rs. 5, 7, 9, and 10 each.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street.

ANNUAL CONCERT in aid of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, TUESDAY, 6th January, 1885.

STILTON, Roquefort, Camembert, Gruyere, Double-Glouster, and Albert, Cheese.—BOLTON & Co.

OUR well-known VERMOUTH, ex Italian steamer "Abissinia," just landed. A few cases only. Apply INZOLI BROTHERS, 4 Hornby-row.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of SUN TOPEES for ladies and gentlemen.—V. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

FANCY GLASSWARE.—The most artistic and tasteful patterns, at extremely moderate rates.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

CANARY and PARROT CAGES, in great variety, white metal Brass and Glass, latest new designs.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 14, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WANTED a NURSE to proceed to Enghand in December in charge of two young children. Apply personally with certificates to Mr. C. Colborne, 341, Regimental Lines, Poona.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"Found the G.W. Hotel very clean and comfortable. Food good and people civil."—Pole Carew, Lt.-Colonel, Mily. Secty., to the C.-in-Chief of Madras.

ROSINA DE SOUZA, an experienced Ayah, having made several trips to Europe and Australia, wishes to engage with a lady, or children, proceeding to Europe, or elsewhere. Possesses good testimonials. Address No. 145, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED by s.s. Pekin, fine MALTA GRAPES at Rs. 1 per Bombay seer.—WITTOBA & CARRIMBHOY, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 69 and 70.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

WANTED, a situation by a BAND MASTER. Apply to "M. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps and Fittings in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathaniel Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

SERVICE OF SONG.—MONDAY, 24th, at 8 p.m, at Grant-road Methodist Church. Aid of Sunday School Library and picnic. Admission 8 as.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

MOOLTAN POTTERY.—This well known Pottery can be obtained blue, white, and brown colours, and in various patterns at Dadabhoy & Sons, Mooltan.

TO BE LET a very desirable residence in the Fort suitable for a couple of batchelors or a small family Fine view & open to westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 70, apply X

FALLODYNE.—A purely vegetable preparation charmingly sharpens the memory cures forgetfulness Re. 1-8 per bottle at Messrs. CJOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, two male tiger cubs about 8 months old, in first-rate health and condition Apply to D. D. care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, MANGALORE COIR MATTING 3 feet wide, closely woven, neat, durable and unequalled in the market. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, Cawnpore.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, on land or water, in any part of India by a young officer holding excellent testimonials of sobriety and not afraid of hard work. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a good English NURSE, middle aged (married preferred) to take sole charge of two young children. Good references required. Apply to Captain H. B. Fernan, Karachi, stating wages, &c.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CORN MILLS!!!—Will grind any description of Grain into the finest flour, producing from 40 to 50 lbs. an hour, with apparatus for dressing or separating the fine flour from the coarse and bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

READY LAID DAWK between Belgaum and Vengurla. Good and comfortable Tongas can be had ready at any time, cheap and short journey of thirteen hours in Rupees twenty-five.—Muncherjee & Co., Dawk Agents, Camp Belgaum.

A LADY residing in Clifton wishes the charge of 2 or 3 children who could attend school if desired; liberal and well appointed home; 2 months at sea-side in summer. Full particulars on application to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY. WIDE-AWAKE STORIES: a Collection of Tales in the Punjab and Kashmir, by F. A. Steel and R. C. Temple. Handsome cloth cover, Rs. 4-8. Packing and Postage As. 7. Apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £3-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street, Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of choice and valuable oleographs, &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m., Invoice of oleographs, &c., comprising the following subjects:—

Flowerpots, Gold Fish, The First Child, The Quarrel House of Commons, Going to North and South, Silver Wedding, Martin Luther, Different Breeds of Cattle, De eat, Industry, Rustic Bridge, Antwerp, Will She, Hunter's Return, Scene in Kent, Scene in Midland, Cupid and Venus, In Disgrace and Quiet as a Lamb, Question of Love, Half Afraid, Dead Game, Little Thoughtful, The Irish Nash, Pulling up to Unskid, Swiss Farmyard, England Bulwarks, Woodland Surprise, After Hunt, Steeplechase, On the Lake, Startled, Prince of Wales, On the Rhine and Summer, Iroques, Duchess of Devonshire, After Work and Reaper, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO,
Bombay, 21th November, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PORT CANNING SHARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of Messrs David Sassoon & Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vallibhoy Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy—

15 shares in the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood, teakwood, oak, and satinwood, plain and carved Wimbridge's made household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard-table, by "Wright" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., a handsome large aviary with rare birds, &c., complete, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a large 8-day clock on stand by "French," a handsome strong English-built C. spring barouche by "Laurie and Marner," in very good order, a handsome strong English-built brougham by Robinson, Cook, and Halloway in very good order, gentleman's and lady's side saddles, a large cooking stove, wines, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice C. G. KEMBALL, the same comprises rich engine-turned pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as oval hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg-stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, sauce tureen, butter pot, six and four lights table candelabras, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood, teak wood, satinwood and English oakwood French-polished and elegantly carved household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 10 ieces for 24 persons, sideboard, claret, Madras-pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, and reclining, long arm and drawing-room chairs, very handsome conversation sofas, cabinets, ornament stand and toilet stands by "Wimbridge," rich Persian carpets, a very fine rare canarien and other birds, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, very rich table ornaments, a large pier glass in gilt frame with gilt pier tab e and marble top, a handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard table by G. Wright with balls cues, complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome iron painted four-post bedsteads with spring and horse hair mattresses, very handsome English teakwood bed-room suit, consisting of wardrobe with mirror, dressing and washing tables, chamber stand bed-room chairs &c., handsome clothes and gown presses, cane screwpress, chest of drawers and chest dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing chairs, glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large English cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, valuable English reports, appeals, law, and other books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November.

1 handsome strong English-built C-spring brougham by Robinson, Cook and Halloway.

Sets of double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles,

Also the very fine law library consisting of very valuable law books and reports, will be sold at 7-30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

N.B.—The plants will be sold TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 7 a.m.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view at 4 p.m. to-day.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 219, Middle Colaba, near the Officers' Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Soundy and Co." (expressly made for Indian climate), a handsome large full pool table with slate stand with gold dish, rich Persian and velvet carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of W. MAIDENT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

To be sold by private sale by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. a compact well-bred Pegress, from 1866 up to the present day, the property of Hon'ble Justice C. G. KEMBALL. Any reasonable offer will be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th November, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR SALE.

To be sold by public auction at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.—

1 case of Christmas cards.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

100 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties 9 and 10 yards.
10 cases T. red shirtings.
5 ,, ,, prints.
7 ,, cagrapat.
10 ,, colored prints.
5 ,, Molton shawls.
10 ,, white dhoties.
1 case marble table ornaments.
1 Singer's sewing machine.

By order of Mr. Khaderbhoy Pudursey and on account of the concerned—

23 pair superior carriage lamps.

By order of Messrs. Hajee Es-ack Soap and Sons and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Girdhur—

B	B		
10013-11	392-93	}	6 cases satins.
&	C	406-409	
B B & C	190		
	204-5	}	4 ,, ,,
	337		
620 P G	152	1 case	
P G	756	1 ,,	,, gold brocade

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome new victoria.
1 English-built double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 do. doore do.
1 new stylish mali phaeton painted blue.
1 ,, victoria painted blue.
1 ,, ,, ,, green.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 ,, ,, buggy.

SALE of Shares in the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Mr. Kessowjee Toolsidass and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khooshall Hurridass and Jaitha Hurridass 494 shares in the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Exchange Hall, No. 12, Apollo-street, opposite the Share Bazar, several large consignments of continental goods comprising shell toys of various designs, 1 and 3 light hanging kerosine-oil lamps, duplex table lamps, hall carpets of various patterns, Bohemian glassware in variety, oleographs in gilt frames, opera glasses, various kinds of soap and perfumery, glassware such as tumblers, sugars, butter and pampots, porcelainware, such as tea and coffee sets, toilet sets, milk jugs, tea pots, cups, saucers, a large quantity of cut glass chimneys and numerous other articles in small lots to suit purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, cabinet-maker, who is changing his place of business to sell by Public Auction at his shop, No. 29, Kalbadevi-road, on SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, the 29th and 30th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, his stock-in-trade, consisting of very valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and ebony wood household furniture, rich cut and engraved glassware, best plated ware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 2, 4, and 5 light plated and brass candelabra with shades, handsome gilt kerosine-oil hanging vase lamps, plain and coloured globe lamps, real Japanese and China flower vases and jars, and a variety of other articles of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues with full details will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, and the following day, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton Wood, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, consisting of handsome carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and mahogany furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, and eight light lamp complete, and eight-day clock by James McCabe; another eight-day clock by French Royal Exchange, a 15-day ormolu clock, 1, 2, and 3, light hanging and wall argand lamps, 6 and 10 light chandeliers, by Nash, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and mahogany household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome English-built barouche in very good order, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton, a pair of han some well-matched black waiers, sets of double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel G. F. BEVILLE, Commandant, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th November, 1884.

FOR SALE, 10 RING SPINNING FRAMES, 200 Spindles each, 6" lift, 2½ gauge Rabbeth spindles by Asa Lees made in 1882 equal to new. Also one ditto by Samuel Brooks 408 spindles.

One drawing frame 3 heads of 4 deliveries front and back knocking off motion iron flats loose boss front top rollers for cans 36 by 9 by Asa Lees.

One throstle frame 264 spindles 3" long collar by John Else in good working order.

One roving frame 80 spindles, long collar 7", lift single Presz lift hand frame standing facing spindle 20½ staff by Asa Lees. For particulars apply

T. SUGDEN.
No. 45, New Foras-road, Byculla, Bombay.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED INSPECTORS and SURVEYORS are REQUIRED. Apply to Chief Engineer, Poona, with copies of certificates and full information regarding last employment.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June last at the rate of Rs. 10 per share on the old shares and of Rs. 8½ per share on the new shares will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, upon production of their share certificates.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1884. Agents.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 71, dated 4th November, 1884, page 457, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th December, 1884, for the supply of 12,000 lbs. of SOAP COUNTRY for washing palliaces. Samples should accompany Tender, the soap must be well made. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 10, besides earnest money, being the fee of the Government Chemical Examiner for analyzing the samples forwarded with their Tender. The Contractor will be bound to deliver free of charge 25 per cent. of soap in addition to the amount paid for, to cover dryage in store.

(By order of the Commissary General.)

A. CLARK KENNEDY, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, November 13, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry.; the H. S. Ry.; and the S. N. S. Ry.

TENDERS are invited for the LOADING and UNLOADING of STORES at the several Stores Depot on the line, for 12 months, commencing from the 1st January, 1885.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be obtained from undersigned on payment of Re. 2.

Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Loading and Unloading Stores" should be addressed to the MANAGER, who will receive them at his office here, up to 12 noon of the 10th December, 1884, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of the lowest or any tender.

By order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.
Ajmere, 5th November, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SUNDRY STORES including OILS, TALLOW, WASTE, &c., which will be required by this Railway during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1885.

Particulars of the APPROXIMATE quantities required, Tender forms and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the undersigned, and samples of the stores can be seen at the Agra, Sabarmati and Khandwa Store Depôts.

Tenders superscribed TENDERS FOR SUNDRY STORES, should be addressed to the Manager, who will receive them at his office in Ajmere, up to noon of the 1st December, 1884.

The sum of Rs. 100, as earnest-money, must accompany each Tender, and the Manager reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to others, in the same Tender; and he does not bind himself to accept the whole, or any portion of any Tender.

By Order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
Ajmere, 23rd October, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ARTICLES of COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1885.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on MONDAY, the 1st December next, after which hour no tenders will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of any portion of the tender being accepted, be retained to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such accepted articles as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to others in the same tenders, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1884.

ESTATES FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY the mortgagees under their power with the concurrence of the mortgagors, at the offices of Messrs. STANES and Co., Coonoor, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon.

MARSHALTON ESTATE.

Situated at Melur, Nilgiris, in a very healthy locality. Extent 180 acres, of which about 40 are planted with tea and cinchona. The remainder of the land is very good and well suited for planting. The estate is furnished with small bungalows, tea-house, and cooly-lines.

HALASHANA ESTATE.

One half share in this is well kept, and first rate estate. Extent 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are planted with coffee and cinchona. This property adjoins the Coicumbay Estate on the Nilgiris, and is well found in buildings, and every requisite for a first class plantation. The purchaser would probably secure the management of the whole estate.

For further particulars apply to

STANES & Co.,
Agents, Neilgherry and S. I. Lands Inst. Co., Ld.,
Coimbatore, and Coonoor.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55 per mensem.

			£ s. d.		
Costs, if commenced at age		20	*Lb.*.. 0 10	5	No medical examination is required for this provision
,,	,,	,,	25 ,.. 0 14	6	
,,	,,	,,	30 ,.. 1 0	5	
,,	,,	,,	35 ,.. 1 10	1	Form very simple.
,,	,,	,,	40 ,.. 2 7	7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

	Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age	20 *n. b.*.. 1 10	1 14	3 The Military rate covers
,, ,,	25 ,.. 1 14	2 1 18	4 Risk of War
,, ,,	30 ,.. 2 0	4 2 4	6 in any part of
,, ,,	35 ,.. 2 10	5 2 14	7 the Globe.
,, ,,	40 ,.. 3 7	6 3 11	9

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, AND FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES

AWARDED TO

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PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Hand-made, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

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"MINIK" PAPER of special strength, equal to Hand-made.

WRITING PAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized;

THE VICEROY AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 20.

THE following were His Excellency the Viceroy's replies to the farewell addresses presented to him at Aligarh on the 18th inst. In replying to an address from the Municipal Committee His Excellency said :—Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for the address which you have just presented to me. You have touched upon various topics upon which I have been speaking a good deal of late, and you will therefore, I hope, excuse me if, in replying to your address, I allude chiefly to those matters which have found a place here, but which have not been brought into prominence in other addresses which I have received. There is one of the points to which you allude which I am glad has attracted your attention. You say that "the representation of the wants of the country has been ensured by the appointment of enlightened men on the Legislative Council." Gentlemen, it has been my object since I have been at the head of the Government of this country to make a careful selection of native gentlemen to represent your interests in the Supreme Legislative Council of the Government, and with that view I have kept that Council filled up to its complete numbers to a greater extent than had been done of late years before I came here. I naturally took this step because I had the honour—and I shall always consider it a high honour—under the direction of my friend Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood and Secretary of of State for India, to pass through the House of Lords the first Act of Parliament which enabled natives of India to take their seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General ; and having felt great interest in passing that Act, and having had a hand in making the law, I have naturally followed up the policy which it embodied, and maintained the Council at its full numbers and done my best to represent the various interests of the country in it by the selections I have made. Again, gentlemen, you have alluded to the various appointments made by the Government of India of late years of native gentlemen to high posts in the public service. I have been very glad indeed to have an opportunity of carrying out the policy of the Crown and of the British people in this country, and to have a hand in selecting gentlemen eminently qualified, as I believe, for the posts to which they have been promoted ; and I trust that fit men may be found hereafter in greater numbers to fill similar appointments. Gentlemen, in speaking of the subject of local self-government I am very glad to observe this sentence in your address. You say that the greatest benefit which can perhaps accrue from this measure will be, if it stirs up the people, to fit themselves thoroughly and efficiently for the new duties they are called upon to perform. "Success or failure," you add, "lies in our own hands, and it is not only our wish, but our duty, to do the utmost we can as a Municipal Committee to give a practical proof of the benefit of this generous and advanced legislative Act." Gentlemen, I quite agree with the view which you there take of the real objects of this measure. One of its principal purposes was to stir up the people of this country to fit themselves thoroughly and efficiently for the new duties which they were called upon to perform. The success of the policy which dictated that measure and its stability in the future depends, as you justly say, upon the manner in which you yourselves, the members of the new municipal and local bodies discharge the public functions with which you have been entrusted by your fellow-citizens and by the Government. Gentlemen, you say that you regret my early departure from India, and wish I had been able to remain here to see the youthful plant of local self-government in the fullness of its growth. Well, if I had waited till that youthful plant had attained to the fulness of growth which I desire for it, my hair, which is already turning grey, would have been very white indeed, and I should certainly have ended my days in India ; because I look for a long-continued course of progress in connection with the policy of local self-government, and I hope to see it by your labours and by your intelligence further and further developed as time goes on. It is a small plant, doubtless, now ; I trust it will grow into a great and beautiful tree ; and you know that all fine trees are of slow growth, and that we cannot expect them to attain to their full dimensions rapidly. We have a proverb in England which says that "it is ill-weeds which grow apace," and therefore what I hope for in the matter of local self-government, and the admission of natives of India to an increasing share in the administration of their own affairs, is that it should have a gradual and steady rather than a rapid progress. Gentlemen, it will afford me great pleasure to lay at the feet of our gracious Sovereign the expressions of your loyalty. I need not tell you the deep interest that the Queen-Empress feels in her Indian subjects. I did not need this assurance of the loyalty by which you are animated, but I rejoice to receive it, and I know that it will afford gratification and pleasure to that illustrious lady who rules over India and England. And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to wish you heartily farewell. When I am in my own country my thoughts will often turn to India with feelings of deep interest for her welfare and regard for her people. I thank you for the kindness which you have shown me to-day. and I heartily wish you every prosperity. (Applause.)

His Excellency then drove to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, where he was received by Mr. Syed Muhamed, Mr. Beck, the Principal, and Mr. Justice Mahmood and the members of the College Committee. After visiting the lecture room and other buildings of the college, His Excellency proceeded to the Strachey Hall, where an address was presented to him, a summary of the contents of which you have already received by telegraph. The address was read by Mr. Justice Mahmood. The Viceroy replied to it as follows :—Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to have been able to visit this interesting institution upon the present occasion and to have received from you so cordial a greeting. (Applause.) My attention has long been called to this College, and I have watched its progress with much interest. To-day I have had the honour of actually seeing the buildings which have been erected, and the work which is going on here, and I have been greatly gratified to observe the progress which has already been made, the comforts which you have provided for your students, and the ample means of instruction which you have placed at their disposal. The success which has up to this time attended your efforts is to me a source of great satisfaction (applause), not only because of the interest which I have long taken in this College on account of its connection with my esteemed friend, Syed Ahmed, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making on my first arrival in India, but also because I see in that success a proof of what can be done in this country in the matter of education by the power of private enterprise and individual personal influence ; for I am strongly convinced that it is only by private munificence and private management supplementing the efforts of the Government that we can hope to solve the difficult and important problem of public education in India in a complete and thorough manner. (Applause.) You, gentlemen, have said in your address that self-help is still alive in your community. You cannot have a better augury of the success which is likely to attend your efforts. You tell me that one of the main objects of the founders of this institution was to combine religious and secular education. With that object, as I think you know, I heartily sympathise (applause), for I hold the belief, which is not perhaps very common in these days, that the division between those two branches of education which go by the name of religious and secular, is altogether an artificial division, and that a complete education can only be secured by their close and intimate union. Again, gentlemen, in your address I find mention made of another object which you have set before you with which I most cordially sympathise. You say that it is one of the special features of this institution to prepare students for completing their education in England. To my mind that is a very great object of public and political importance. (Applause.) The more able and intelligent young men from India can be induced to go to England to complete their education there in the schools and universities of that country, the better both for India and for England. (Applause.) Those who go there will learn what are the true sentiments of the English people towards the people of India (applause), and I venture to assure them that they will find them friendly and sympathetic (applause), while Englishmen will derive much benefit from knowing what are the abilities, the feelings, and the aspirations of educated natives of this country. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have derived great pleasure from the manner in which you have spoken at the beginning of this address with respect to the educational policy of the British Government. Your words are well worth repeating, and therefore I will read them again. You say :—" The educational policy adopted by the Government of India about half a century ago—a policy with which the great name of Lord Macaulay will always be associated—was emphasised in 1854 and has since produced results which find no parallel in the history of the world. For never before in the history of mankind has there been a spectacle like the British rule in India where along with the establishment of peace, the administration of justice, the introduction of the ordinary comforts of civilised life, one of the main principles of Government is to promote education and to advance enlightenment among a vast population whom Providence has placed under the administration of statesmen of a foreign race and creed." That description of the British policy in this country is, I am proud to think, a just description (applause), and there is no part of our administration in this great peninsula upon which we may more fairly rest our claim to the thanks of the people of India. (Applause.) It is indeed, gentlemen, as you remark, a striking spectacle—unique I believe in history—that a Government such as the English Government in this country should deliberately and of its own free-will conduct its administration under the criticism of a free Press, and that it should make it one of its chief objects to promote to the widest possible extent the education of all classes of the people. (Loud and continued applause.) That England should have done, and should be doing this, is, to my mind, one of her highest titles to honour among the nations of the world (applause), and one which I earnestly hope she will never forfeit. (Continued applause.) Gentlemen, the work which has been done during the last thirty or forty years in India in the matter of secondary and higher education must not on any account be slackened ; on the contrary, it must be extended and developed to the utmost, and with that view we must call in to help us that great work all agencies of every description ; and I see in the success of this institution the hope and the promise that that assistance will be given to the Government by private munificence and religious zeal. (Applause.) But it is not only to the instruction of the higher and the middle classes that we have to provide. The benefits of our teaching must now-a-days be carried down to the masses of the population, and it was with the object of ascertaining how that could best be done that the Government two years ago appointed an Education Commission which has taken a complete survey of the educational condition of the country (applause), and it is naturally to that object that the Resolution which we have recently issued has mainly been directed. Here, too, we must appeal to the co-operation of all classes of the community, and especially to those to whom God has given a larger share of wealth, and who therefore are bound to come forward and aid in the instruction of their poorer countrymen. (Applause.) Gentlemen, having spoken of our recent Resolution, there is a matter connected with it on which I should like to say a few words, because it relates to a question in which the majority of those who are present here to-day naturally feel a deep interest. In that Resolution we have spoken of the question of expanding and improving the education of the Mahomedan community as a special question. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, when we called that question a special question we did not mean thereby that we contemplated giving any advantages to the Mahomedan community inconsistent with perfect fairness and equality towards all other classes of the people. I am quite sure that you yourselves would be the last to desire anything of the kind. (Applause.) What we mean is that in consequence of those circumstances in the past to which you have alluded in your address, your position in regard to this great question is somewhat special and peculiar, and that, therefore, we are prepared, in applying the general principles of our educational policy, which must be alike for all, to your community, to consider how far the application which we make of them should in any degree be special and different to that which may be suitable for other classes. It is a source of regret to me, gentlemen, that I have not myself been able to deal with this particular branch of the question before I leave India. I might, of course, have composed half a dozen paragraphs out of my own head and inserted them in the recent Resolution, or I might have resorted to the able pen of our excellent Home Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie, and asked him to draft a few sentences on the subject. He would have done so admirably I have not the smallest doubt ; but it appeared to me that this matter was eminently one upon which it was essentially necessary that, before taking any action, the Government should consult the representatives of men of the Mahomedan community. (Applause.) The less inclined we are to give you special privileges, the less able we are to spend large sums of money upon any particular branch of education ; the more necessary is it that we should consult with those who understand the matter thoroughly themselves, the wants and the feelings of their community, before we determine on the course to be taken. For that purpose there was not time, and therefore I have reluctantly been obliged to leave the question unsettled during my tenure of office in India. But, gentlemen, I leave that, as I leave all other Indian questions, in excellent hands (loud applause) when I leave it in the hands of my old friend, Lord Dufferin, who I know will deal with it, as he will deal with all the subjects which come before him, with that ability that justice, and that judgment for which he is so eminently distinguished. (Continued applause.)

I was particularly struck, gentlemen, with the circumstance mentioned in your address that a considerable number of Hindu chiefs and gentlemen had contributed to the establishment and support of this college. (Applause.) I rejoice greatly at that circumstance ; I hold it to be most fortunate for the future prospects of India. (Applause.) Foremost among the names of those who have done so I find that of the late Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Benares, Raja Siva Prasad, the Rajah of Ram, and last, but certainly not least, is found the name of a lady, the Maharanee Surnomoyee. (Loud applause.) It was doubtless natural that you should obtain much support from Mahomedan princes, chiefs, and gentlemen, but still I cannot help expressing my great satisfaction at finding the cordial interest which is taken in this institution by His Highness the Nizam. (Applause.) I shall always feel a very deep and special interest in the prosperity of that young Prince. (Applause.) The fact that it fell to my lot to instal him the other day, and to be the first Viceroy of India who had ever visited Hyderabad, apart from his own personal merits, will always make me watch his career with the keenest sympathy. (Applause.) Next on the honourable roll of your supporters I find the name of that distinguished statesman whom India has lately lost, my friend Sir Salar Jung (applause), whose premature and untimely death was a misfortune alike to the State which he ruled and to the British Government in India. But he has left behind him a representative in his son, in whom I have high hopes. (Applause.) I trust that he will walk in the footsteps of his father and will prove himself a worthy son. (Applause.) To the Nizam and to his Minister the cordial and hearty support of the Government of India is fully ensured. (Applause.) The Nawab of Rampore has been also a liberal supporter of this institution, and I observe his name in the list with satisfaction. It would take too long if I were to go through the roll of those chiefs and gentlemen who in a lesser degree have aided in this great work, but I cannot help expressing my great satisfaction at finding upon the list of your benefactors the names of some of my distinguished Mohammedan friends—of Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Sir William Muir, and Sir John Strachey. I have had brought to my notice, gentlemen, the assistance which has been given in many ways to this institution by Moulvie Samiullah Khan (applause), and I am very glad to have this opportunity of returning him my own thanks, and I have no doubt that I may return him the thanks of all present on this occasion for his valuable services to the college. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, you are all aware that when Lord Northbrook was lately sent to Egypt he asked that he might have the assistance upon his staff of a Mahomedan gentleman from this country. The Moulvie was selected for that purpose, and I am quite sure that he discharged ably the duties which were entrusted to him. (Applause.) But it is not merely for the purpose of thanking him that I have drawn attention to that fact. It is that I may ask you to observe the proof which this circumstance affords of the readiness of the British Government to employ natives of India outside their own country (loud and prolonged applause) upon suitable occasions as opportunity may offer ; and I would also hope that you will see in the fact of Lord Northbrook's desire to have such assistance, a sign of the confidence which your late Governor-General learnt while he was in India to place in the native gentlemen of this country, (Applause.) Gentlemen, towards the close of your address you speak in warm and friendly terms of the general character of my administration ; that men so intelligent and so experienced as those from whom this address emanates should have formed so favourable an estimate of the course which I have pursued in India is very gratifying to me. (Applause.) I cannot, indeed, conceal from myself that your friendly sentiments have unduly heightened the colours of the picture which you have drawn—(No, no,)—but you have rightly understood the principles by which I have been guided and the objects at which I have aimed. Foremost among those objects has been the desire to promote public education in the fullest and widest sense of the word—(applause)—the intellectual, the political, and the moral education of the people. You, in your own sphere and manner, are working for the same great end, supported by all the brilliant memories of the Mahomedan civilisation of the past, and enlightened by the wider and more liberal spirit of modern times ; you are engaged here, I am convinced, upon a great work of public utility, and therefore it is right that I, before I lay down my office, should follow the example of my predecessors and should come here to acknowledge your services and to encourage you in your labours. (Applause.) I do so most heartily, and I confidently believe that there lies before this institution a long and shining course of usefulness and success. Gentlemen, I heartily wish you farewell. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

His Excellency then returned to the house of Syed Ahmed Khan, where he was entertained at luncheon, after which the Sherwani Afghan Association waited upon His Excellency with an address, to which the Viceroy replied in the following terms :—Gentlemen, I am very glad to have the opportunity of meeting the members of this association, representing a community which migrated from the distant country of Afghanistan some four centuries ago and settled here in the midst of Hindustan. It is very pleasant to me to find from your address that after the vicissitudes of four hundred years you recognise the benefits which you are receiving under British rule. I can assure you that I feel much satisfaction that it has been during my administration of Indian affairs that a Mahomedan gentleman has been for the first time elevated to a seat in one of the Indian High Courts, and I feel yet further satisfaction in the fact that on account of his well-known merits the choice has fallen on my friend Mr. Justice Mahmood. My desire since I came to this country has always been to dispense equal justice to Hindus and Mahomedans, and I have wished to see them share in due proportion the honours of the public service. The objects of your association—as you describe them in this address, where you say that it is your purpose to educate the children of a people most of whom are illiterate ; to remove from them the ignominy which they have brought upon themselves, and to convert them into loyal British subjects—are worthy of all approval, and I am therefore very glad to have this opportunity of making your acquaintance, and I wish you all success of every kind in your laudable efforts to raise the condition of the community to which you belong. Gentlemen, if the people of this country shall hereafter, when I have left these shores, think of me kindly, it will be the best reward that I can receive for my labours here ; and if I have been able to do anything, as you intimate, to bind the subjects of our gracious Queen-Empress by closer ties of loving and dutiful attachement to the Crown, I shall have attained one of the highest objects of my desire. Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your address. (Applause.)

His Excellency then drove to the Aligarh Institute, which was thronged with native gentlemen. Here he received an address from the Bharat Varshiya or National Association. His Excellency replied to it as follows :—Gentlemen,—Accept, I beg you, my best thanks for the address which you have just presented to me. I assure you that it has afforded me much pleasure to have had the opportunity of visiting this district before the time arrives at which I shall leave this country. I shall carry away with me from India many pleasant recollections of the famous cities which I have seen, of the beautiful works of art which I have visited, and of the lovely scenes of natural beauty which it has been my good fortune to behold ; but, gentlemen, there is one circumstance the memory of which will never fade from my recollection, and that is the many proofs of kindness which I have received in different parts of this country since my approaching departure was first announced. I shall always be grateful to those who have shown me that kindness, and who have led me to believe that they appreciate justly the spirit in which I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of the great office which I have had the honour to fill. Gentlemen, you have alluded to various measures of my administration. I will not touch upon them in detail now ; time would not permit me to do so ; all that I need say about them is that those measures of which you have made mention, and others which have been adopted during the four and-a-half years which I have been at the head of the Government of India, have been dictated by an earnest desire on the part of myself and of my colleagues to promote in all ways in our power the progress of the people of this country. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, I must take this opportunity of reminding you that the Government of India is a composite Government, consisting of several members, and of tendering to those distinguished gentlemen with whom I have been associated during the course of my viceroyalty my hearty thanks for the cordial manner in which they have co-operated with me, and for the valuable assistance which they have afforded me. When I first landed upon these shores, as you are well aware, India was still engaged in hostilities beyond her north-western frontier. My first duty was to endeavour to bring those hostilities to a close—(applause)—and after I had accomplished that object, so important for the welfare of the country, I had to deal with a variety of important questions of internal administration which had been pushed aside in consequence of the untoward war in which during the two years previous to 1880 this country had been involved. I took up those questions as they came. I did not seek them out, and I treated each of them in the manner which seemed to me to be most advantageous to the highest and most vital interests of the various classes of the community. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the Government with which I have been connected has striven to diminish the burden of taxation to advance the material prosperity of India, and to raise and educate her people. (Applause.) We have endeavoured to admit the natives of this country more freely to a share in the administration of their own affairs, and to fit them for further admission hereafter. (Applause.) It is for others to judge of the success of our efforts ; I can only speak of the spirit in which we have laboured, and your address shows me that you have entered into and sympathised with that spirit. Gentlemen, you say that you hope that India will always occupy a place in my heart, and that I shall render a helping hand whenever an opportunity may occur. You may rely upon it that, among all the occupations and duties of my own country my heart will often turn to India—(loud applause)—and that if I should hereafter at any time be able to help her forward in the course of progress or advance the interests of her people, she will not find me wanting in that which will be only the discharge of a duty which it will ever be a pleasure to me to perform. Gentlemen, I heartily wish you good-bye. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

TOWER OF SILENCE AT KALLIAN.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation of a new Tower of Silence at Kallian, or as it is called, the "thread ceremony" in Parsee religious parlance, took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the presence of about five thousand Parsees. To be present at such an interesting ceremony is a religious duty, and under such a belief a very large concourse of people gathered together at the site of the tower. The G. I. P. Railway Company had made arrangements for the conveyance of passengers by a special train in addition to the mail, passenger, and local service ; and from Saturday to Sunday about five thousand Parsees, male and female, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to them ; and yesterday being a Sunday, more visitors went to Kallian than was anticipated. Mr. Nowrojee Balabhoy, a local magnate, set apart upwards of Rs. 20,000 for the erection of a tower for the use of the Parsee residents of Kallian. There are a hundred families in the town, and the want of a suitable place for the disposal of the dead of his co-religionists was long felt, and Mr. Balabhoy deemed it a religious obligation to build a tower, and has selected a site for it about three miles from the town, situated on an elevation, and utilized it for this sacred construction. There were several *marquees* or mandwas erected for the temporary accommodation of the visitors, and Mr. Palonjee Serabjee, a Bombay confectioner, undertook to provide substantial meals for them. Though the supplies were thought sufficient for a number of people expected to visit the place, yet he ran short of them, as the number far exceeded that which was anticipated, and we regret to learn that a sad *contretemps* occurred between the assistants of the caterer and a party of Rajputana society, but not of high nobility, and crowds of general holiday seekers. The weather continues excellent.

FIRST RACE.—Rs. 350. A race for all second-class horses. C. W. A. C. raised 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 800. Distance, ½ mile. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice or oftener, 10lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

Mr Gott's g w m, Blue Morn, 9st. 9lb., Blackburn	1
Mr. Bheemraj's g w g Yanathon, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Melton	2
Mr. Hopkins's wh. Little Dick, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Reid	3
Durbungah Confederacy's b w m Lupella, 9st. 5lb., Ryder	0

Lottery Tickets	Rs.	800
Little Dick	,,	80
Blue Morn	,,	40
Yanathon	,,	140
Supella	,,	220
		1,280
Less 5 percentage		65
Nett value		1,215

As soon as they had all cantered passed the stand they made their way to the starting post, Little Dick arriving last. They were sent away to a very good start, when Little Dick made play from Yanathon and Blue Morn, Supella, as the event proved, last. In this order they disappeared behind the hill and on emerging into sight again Little Dick was still leading, while Blue Morn had drawn up to and away from Yanathon, and was enjoying his journey in that position with the leader, which he succeeded in catching at the ¼ mile post. From here Blackburn drew away. Later on Yanathon passed Little Dick, and coming into the railings challenged Blue Morn, but failing in the task finally contented himself with second honours, Blue Morn winning by two lengths. Time —1min. 24sec.

SECOND RACE.—Rs. 350. The Rajpootana Handicap.—A free handicap for all ponies 13·2 and under that have not won anything to the value of 700 ponies to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10 ; acceptance Rs. 20. Distance, 1 mile.

Lord W. Beresford's ch c b p Yaboo, 10st. 7lb., Ryder .. 1
Lahore Confederacy's r c b m Vanessa, 9st. 7lb., Taylor .. 2
Mr. Kendall's g a p Young Gazelle, 8st. 11lb., Blackburn .. 3
Mr. Reid's g c b m Jessie, 8st. 0lb., Native .. 0
Maharaja Kishore Sing's g a p Strathmore, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Melton .. 0
Maharajah Kishore Singh's g a p Bagpipe 8st. 7lbs., Robinson, Jr. .. 0
Mr. Moore's ch c b p Lucifer 7st. 0lb., Native .. 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs.	800
Young Gazelle	,,	20
Jessie	,,	10
Vanessa	,,	160
K. S. Stable	,,	30
Yaboo	,,	140
Lucifer	,,	20
		1,180
Less 5 percentage		60
Nett value		1,120

After one break-away, owing to the impetuosity of the large field, the flag was lowered to an excellent start, when Vanessa took up the running, closely attended by Yaboo and Lucifer, the others not far off. Vanessa increased her lead, which she kept till the turn for home. Here Yaboo coming up deprived he front place and assumed command. Vanessa, on whom the distance told, was quite beaten in the straight, and allowed Yaboo to win anyhow by four lengths. Young Gazelle, the same distance off third. Time—1min. 59½sec.

THIRD RACE.—Rs. 250. A race for all Arabs' C. W. A. raised 11lbs., the Winner to be sold for Rs. 700. Winners once, 4lbs.; twice or oftner, 7lbs. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. Distance, 1 mile.

Nawab of Jaorah's gah Sir Garnett, 9st. 11lbs., Blackburn 1
Mr. White's ch a h Deer, 9st. 11lbs., Maharaja Pertab.. 2
Maharaja Kishore Singh's gah Gorilla, 8st. 11lbs., Robinson, Senr .. 3
Maharaja Kishore Singh's g a h Discount, 9st. 11lbs., Native .. 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs. 800	Rs.	500
Deer	110		30
Sir Garnett	100		20
K. S. Stable	140		190
	1,150		740
Less 5 per cent	60		35
Nett value	1,090		705

They were duly martialed at the post, and were let go after one false start. Deer took up the running and led for a short time, when Gorilla came to the front, followed by Sir Garnett, and turning into the straight Sir Garnett caught Gorilla and deprived him of the lead, but Deer coming again tried to catch Sir Garnett, but failed, and the grey coming on gamely to the end won easily by four lengths. Time—1min. 39sec.

FOURTH RACE.—Rs. 250. Free Handicap for all ponies, 13 hands and under ; terms as second race. Distance, ½ mile.

Major Tulloch's b c b m Ninah, 9st. 4lbs., Blackburn .. 1
Maharajah Kishore Singh's c h c b p Gay Deceiver 8st. 4lbs., Robinson, Jr. .. 2
Lahore Confederacy's b w p Anchovy, 10st. 4lbs., Taylor.. 3
Mr. Hopkin's c h a p Ariel, 11st. Mr. Reid .. 0
Mr. Clarke's g c b p Hermit, 7st. 6lbs., Hiera Lall Singh.. 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs.	800
Gay Deceiver	,,	10
Ariel	,,	100
Hermit	,,	30
Nina	,,	240
Anchovy	,,	100
		1,280
Less 5 per cent	,,	65
Nett value		1,215

As soon as they were let go G... out at a rare pace, followed ... Ninah, Hermit outpaced ... Ariel's heavy impost te... Ninah and Anchovy ... Blackburn catch... the railing... young... t...

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD RIPON.

LORD RIPON will make his last tour in India memorable by his public utterances. His speeches at Delhi, Aligbar, Agra, and Muttra are really appropriate to the occasion, and they are thus characterised by the *Bombay Gazette*. Four years ago His Excellency asked to be judged by his acts. And he appears to us now to be summing up the results of his own administration, as if it were to facilitate the task for his critical public and the impartial historian. In reviewing the progress of the country under his regime he keeps back his own personality, revealing it now and then only as executor of the behests of the Queen and follower of the great statesmen who have gone before. This is wise policy, though scarcely just to himself.—*Indian Spectator.*

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S TOUR.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON is winning golden opinions as a travelling Governor. Nothing could be pleasanter than his progress when he was left behind at Kurrachee—so we gather from private letters. At Kutch His Excellency seems to have made himself almost at home. His advice given to the young Rao, similar to that given four years ago to His Highness of Baroda, ought to be engraven on the hearts of Native Princes—Benevolence and Unselfishness. And there was something really tragic in that earnest expression—"it will be one of my greatest disappointments in life" if the Rao does not turn out a good ruler. We sincerely trust that this excellent man may be spared any such disappointment. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai must see to it before he is translated to a sphere more fitted for the exercise of his talents. Whatever our differences with Sir James Fergusson as a ruler, it is impossible to think too highly of him as a gentleman and a friend of the country. It is only when His Excellency has the official cloak on that he stares and stumbles and makes himself and others unhappy.—*Indian Spectator.*

PARSEE ANCESTRAL PROPERTIES.

To a Parsee it cannot but be pleasing to see that Bhandoop has not, after all, passed out of the hands of the Ashburner family. Poor Mr. Curstjee Ashburner had no idea that this interesting property would be brought to the hammer in less than a generation after he had come to him. Mr. Dadabhai Ashburner, the new owner, has our best wishes.

Parsees have fallen upon evil days. One by one most of their splendid properties have passed out to others. In business, too, they have been elbowed out by Hindus and Mahomedans. Whatever the causes of this decline, it is certain that the Parsees of Bombay will never again be what they were before 1866. In a few years more they will find it hard to maintain their foothold unless meantime they take kindly to work of all sorts and be content with small profits. Those who have no chance of success in town must emigrate into the mofussil and take up small trades there. Small capitalists instead of locking up or frittering away their substance ought to invest it in the manner shown by Mr. Bomanji Dalal, the Squire of Rustompura. Parsis are proverbially lucky as emgrants, if they seek new fields, outside of India they are sure to do well. At any rate, they must give up their stick-at-home habits.—*Indian Spectator.*

AN person who cares to read the papers will have noticed that the number of journals who had made a point of writing down the retiring Viceroy has considerably dcreased since the last few days. The true value of a coin is never appreciated until the coin is lost. Similarly, a number of public journals which six months ago indulged in unpardonable language towards the noble lord now take every opportunity to shower praises on him. The Calcutta Volunteers, who insulted their ruler on the 1st of December, 1883, will in all probability turn out in force to do him honour on 1st December, 1884.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

HONORARY DEGREES.

Cannot the Bombay University in the exercise of its jurisdiction confer an honorary degree on Lord Ripon ? It is not possible to find a more suitable recipient of the honour. Simiar honour conferred on him by the Punjaub University was so much appreciated by the Viceroy that he at once telegraphed his sincere thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. The Bombay senate ought to take this question up at once.—*Jam-i Jamshed.*

NATIVE ENGINE DRIVERS.

THE native employés in the locomotive department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have evidently a grievance. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—Notwithstanding the earnest desire of the Government of India to employ native engine-drivers several railway companies continue to freely employ Europeans and Eurasians. The latter are paid double the wages, and enjoy certain rigats in the shape of sick and privilege leave which are denied to the native driver. It often happens that a European or Eurasian fireman takes his lessons under a native driver. After a time the pupil is put in charge of an engine, and draws twice the pay his late master can ever hope to get. We have to bring to light a fresh case of injustice recently perpetrated. In the beginning of last monsoon five native drivers who had worked satisfactorily during the busy season were put back for want of work. Now when the season had commenced they naturally expected that they would be taken on, but the railway authorities have thought fit to bring three Europeans from some other place at Rs. 6 per day. We have no doubt Mr. Carroll is not aware of all this. We think some of the shareholders ought to bring the matter to the notice of the board of directors at home. It is a well-known fact that the traffic department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is satisfactorily worked by native employes. At present the regulations provide that a native is not to be put in charge of an engine within seven years of his apprenticeship, while a European takes charge within four years. An extraordinary anomaly exists as regards wages also. A European starts with Rs. 1-8 per day, while a native in the same capacity gets 8 annas only. A European, when he becomes a driver in four years, gets Rs. 4 per day, which rises to Rs. 8, whereas a native becomes a fireman after seven years, and is allowed Rs. 4 as the maximum pay.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

CAARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVANT.

We have received a somewhat unauthenticated report which, if true, is much to be regretted. The report is that the Government of Bombay is about to take unpleasant notice of certain action of Mr. Whitworth, C. S., the late Under-Secretary to Government. We give the news as we have received it. The charge against him is that he contributed certain articles to the *Pall Mall Gazette* against the zoolum in the Abkari Department. The Government construe this into an act of insubordination.—*Rast Goftar.*

RAJPUTANA (AJMERE) RACES, 1884.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Leslie S. Saunders, Esq., C. S. H. H. M. Purtab Singh, C. S. I., Colonel Fellows, Lieut.-Colonel Ruxton, Major Creagh, V. C., Captain Pengree, Br.-General Gillespie, C. B., H. H. M. Kishore Singh, Mr. H. Dangerfied, Mr. W. Harvey, Major Willoughby, Major Loch, Mr. R. Willmott, Honoray Secretary.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THERE was much disappointment at the Steeplechases fixed for this day falling through. The course, as I have said, is quite new, and the going over the jump course is very heavy in some places. This, added to the dust kicked up by the front horse and the risk thereby incurred by those in his wake, deterred owners from running, and the majority of the events ended in walks-over, as follows :—

FIRST RACE.—Railway Employés Steeplechase.—Value Rs.—For all c-b ponies 13-2 and under, the property of R. M. R. Employés (*bona fide*), and that have been in their possession for two months before the race. 10 stone. 4 lbs. for every ½ inch under allowed. Winners of a race, once 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; three times 7 lbs., extra. Entrances—1st September, Rs. 10 ; 1st October, Rs. 20 ; 1st November, Rs. 25. 1½ mile over Steeplechase Course.

Not filled.

SECOND RACE.—Ajmere Steeplechase.—Rs. 600 added to a Starting Sweep-stakes of Rs. 25 each. For all Arab and country-bred horses. C. W. A. raised 1½ stone. 2½ miles about. Entrances—1st September, Rs. 20 ; 1st October, Rs. 40 ; 1st November, Rs. 60. Penalties, as second race, 1st day.

Captain Roger's ch.a.h. Roostum, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Gould, w.o.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunt Cup. Rs. 600. For English and Colonials. C. W. A. C. raised 2½ stones. Entrances—1st September, Rs. 20 ; 1st October Rs. 40 ; 1st November Rs. 60. About 2½ miles. Penalties, as second race, 1st day.

Dr. Croft's b. w. g. Nabaliah 12st. 7lbs., Native,—w. o.

FOURTH RACE.—A Pony Steeplechase.—Rs. 300. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs and Walers 11.7, C. B's. 10.7. 4 lbs. allowed for every half inch under 13-2. Entrances—Rs. 25. About 1½ miles. Penalties, as second race, 1st day.

Lahore Confederacy's b.w.p. Anchovy 10st. 10lb. Taylor w. o.

FOURTH DAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The stewards, at the instance of the honorary secretary, promptly drew up a card for an extra day's races in place of those that fell through, and the result was a great success. The selling and two handicap races were provided, which brought fairly good fields to the post, promoted much speculation, and provided very good sport. The attendance again was very large, including all the leading members of Rajputana society, but not many of nobility, and crowds of general holiday, seekers. The weather continues excellent.

FIRST RACE.—Rs. 350. A race for all second-class horses. C. W. A. C. raised 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 800. Distance, ½ mile. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice or oftener, 10lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

Mr Gott's g w m, Blue Morn, 9st. 9lb., Blackburn 1
Mr. Bheemraj's g w g Yanathon, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Melton 2
Mr. Hopkins's wh. Little Dick, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Reid..... 3
Durbungah Confederacy's b w m Lupella, 9st. 5lb., Ryder 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs.	800
Little Dick	,,	80
Blue Morn	,,	40
Yanathon	,,	140
Supella	,,	220
		1,280
Less 5 percentage		65
Nett value		1,215

As soon as they had all cantered passed the stand they made their way to the starting post, Little Dick arriving last. They were sent away to a very good start, when Little Dick made play from Yanathon and Blue Morn, Supella, as the event proved, last. In this order they disappeared behind the hill and on emerging into sight again Little Dick was still leading, while Blue Morn had drawn up to and away from Yanathon, and was enjoying his journey in that position with the leader, which he succeeded in catching at the ¼ mile post. From here Blackburn drew away. Later on Yanathon passed Little Dick, and coming into the railings challenged Blue Morn, but failing in the task finally contented himself with second honours, Blue Morn winning by two lengths. Time —1min. 24sec.

SECOND RACE.—Rs. 350. The Rajpootana Handicap.—A free handicap for all ponies 13·2 and under that have not won anything to the value of 700 ponies to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10 ; acceptance Rs. 20. Distance, 1 mile.

Lord W. Beresford's ch c b p Yaboo, 10st. 7lb., Ryder .. 1
Lahore Confederacy's r c b m Vanessa, 9st. 7lb., Taylor .. 2
Mr. Kendall's g a p Young Gazelle, 8st. 11lb., Blackburn .. 3
Mr. Reid's g c b m Jessie, 8st. 0lb., Native .. 0
Maharaja Kishore Sing's g a p Strathmore, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Melton .. 0
Maharajah Kishore Singh's g a p Bagpipe 8st. 7lbs., Robinson, Jr. .. 0
Mr. Moore's ch c b p Lucifer 7st. 0lb., Native .. 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs.	800
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Vanessa	,,	160
K. S. Stable	,,	30
Yaboo	,,	140
Lucifer	,,	20
		1,180
Less 5 percentage		60
Nett value		1,120

After one break-away, owing to the impetuosity of the large field, the flag was lowered to an excellent start, when Vanessa took up the running, closely attended by Yaboo and Lucifer, the others not far off. Vanessa increased her lead, which she kept till the turn for home. Here Yaboo coming up deprived he front place and assumed command. Vanessa, on whom the distance told, was quite beaten in the straight, and allowed Yaboo to win anyhow by four lengths. Young Gazelle, the same distance off third. Time—1min. 59½sec.

THIRD RACE.—Rs. 250. A race for all Arabs' C. W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

A further decline of ¼ is quoted by Reuter in London rates of discount, 3½ per cent. being the quotation both for 3 and 4 months' bills. Consols are unaltered at 100⅝, but Indian loans are higher, Sterling by ⅛ and Rupee Paper by ¼. In Exchange Bank shares a rise of £1 is advised in Chartered, while Mercantiles are 10s. lower.

In the London Produce markets yesterday Seeds and Wheat were unaltered. Coffee is reported firm but unchanged in value, Mid-Plantation Ceylon being still given at 65s. per cwt. Cocoanut oil is 5s. per ton lower for Ceylon and 10s. for Cochin.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the sales being 12,000 bales, including 3,000 Surats, which Reuter says showed a hardening tendency. Spot quotations for them were generally 1-16d higher both in Liverpool and London, whilst Americans although 1-32d. to 13-64d. higher to arrive were unchanged ready. To-day's market is again called firm at unaltered prices all round, but the sales are again estimated at 12,000 bales, a large business for a Saturday; whilst of Surats 4,000 bales have changed hands, an unusually large proportion. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent. higher, futures 8 points lower; but to-day ready Cotton has lost the previous day's advance, and futures are 10 points down. It is not often that Liverpool and New York are so much at variance, but it is evident the two markets are affected at the moment by different interests. After the previous sharp advance heavy receipts at the American ports are emphasising the usual tendency to reaction; whilst in Liverpool light stocks and a stronger tone in Manchester are in favour of higher prices. Should the receipts at the ports continue in excess of last year, however, the downward tendency of New York will probably, for a time at least, prove the more powerful influence, especially as the backward turn now showing in the Eastern exchanges may weaken Manchester somewhat; but Cotton is not dear, and after the current week the American figures will have very heavy figures of last year to compare with.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position. The total visible supply for all Europe has increased by 160,000 bales, but it still stands 220,000 below the corresponding date last year, and 20,000 less than the previous year. The exports from America are large, and Liverpool is again getting a much larger proportion than the Continent.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	257,000	220,000	239,000
" Exports to U. K.	120,000	67,000	77,000
" " Continent	78,000	34,000	0?,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,204,000	2,183,000	2,169,000
" Exports to U. K. "	730,000	544,000	702,000
" Cont. "	505,000	536,000	484,000
" Stock in the Ports	801,000	940,000	744,000
Saturday's receipts	44,000	29,000	45,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,460,000	2,681,950	2,480,010
" " Surats	381,000	321,000	499,580

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	443,000	432,050	484,760
" London	54,000	46,000	78,580
American afloat	260,000	239,000	225,000
East Indian "	21,000	50,000	63,000
	778,000	767,050	851,340
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	5 15-16d.	6¼d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4 3-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	1¾d.

The Cotton market here to-day has again ruled very quiet. Sellers have been very anxious to do business even at a decline of Re. 1 and in some cases Rs. 2 per candy, but the eager buying of the earlier part of the week appears to have quite supplied buyers' wants for the time being, and very little has been done. Quotations for new crops are:—

Good Broach March	Rs.	219
" Omra "	"	190
" Dholera April	"	190
" Bengal December	"	153

Wheat is quiet and unaltered in value.

Linseed is dull, the demand even for November shipment being apparently satisfied. The ready quotation is down to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

Freights.—For Liverpool, owing to there being no ready steamers, rather higher rates are being named, 15s. to 16s. 3d. for measurement, but there is no business at these figures. For other ports 17s. 6d. is the general quotation for December loading.

Piece-goods are steady but not very active.

Coals are unchanged.

Exchange.—As it was evident a week ago yesterday that rates had been pushed unwarrantably low in the rapidity of the previous decline, so it has proved the recovery which culminated with yesterday's advance has been equally unfounded. Sellers of private paper have quite withdrawn from the market, and to-day, with some anxiety on the part of the banks to buy, the tone has been exceedingly weak. We opened to a decline of 1-32d. all round, and during the day a further reduction of like extent was made in private bills, without, however, leading to much business. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	" 7¼ to 5-32d.	
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 7⅛ to 13-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	Is. 7¼d.	"
Francs do. do.	2·95.	"

Government Paper has ruled very steady, but without actual change in values; nor is there very much business doing, the late advance having originated mainly from Calcutta. We still quote:—Fours, Rs. 100 3-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

Shares.—The market has been very quiet for all descriptions, and there are few movements to notice. Mofussil Co.'s are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 415. In Millz. we notice a decline of Rs.10 in Bombay United and Framjee Petits, whilst Jewraz Balloo and Manockjee Petits are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	59

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	330

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
[illegible], HORNBY ROW,
[illegible]mbay General Post Office.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GREAVES—BROWNSON—November 22, at Colaba Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Herbert Rufus Greaves, of Bombay, to Annie Brownson, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCH—November 17, at Cuttock, the wife of Captain John Bulloch, of a son.
CHANNER—November 12, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain B. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
COX—November 17, at Amritsar, the wife of J. Fitzhugh Cox, Executive Engineer, of a son.
GILL—November 14, at Nellikuppum, the wife of Francis N. G. Gill, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

The announcement that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are conferring relative to a scheme for the redistribution of seats shows that the recent compromise is bearing fruit. Meantime thed ifficulty which people seem to experience in agreeing as to the nature of the compromise is remarkable, and we suspect that it is not to be accounted for solely by distance from the scene of conflict. At home, no doubt, the Liberals are as reluctant as the Conservatives to admit that they have stirred one inch from the position that they have taken up all along, and on either side it would be easy to obtain irrefragable proof that the other side had surrendered. But the facts of the transaction are not so obscure that there should necessarily be any difficulty in ascertaining where is the line upon which the parties have met, and how far it lies from the lines which each had laid down as the utmost limits of concession. How the case stood at the end of last session is clear enough. The House of Lords had passed Lord Cairns's amendment, accepting the principle of the Franchise Bill, but declining to read it a second time unless accompanied by provision for the redistribution of seats. But the last words which the House uttered on this subject before adjourning were those contained in Lord Cadogan's motion urging that Parliament should be called together in the autumn, in order to consider the Franchise Bill in conjunction with a Redistribution Bill. The contention whether or not the Opposition have all along insisted that the two subjects should be dealt with in one Bill is not of great importance, but it has been raised, and therefore it is as well to point out that this resolution is entirely inconsistent with any such claim. When the arena of controversy was changed, and Government and Opposition joined in an informal appeal to the constituencies, the points in dispute remained precisely the same as they had been in Parliament. Overtures were now again made in a tentative, experimental way, on behalf of the Government, but nothing came of them, and when Parliament re-assembled, Lord Salisbury, with characteristic *sang froid*, briefly intimated that his opinion on the subject was to be found expressed in the resolution of the 8th of July. But as the question now is as to whether or not the Government have ultimately conceded more than they had offered to concede all along, it may be as well to turn back to those passages in the oratory of the recess in which it was understood that the bases of compromise were projected.

First of all, there was a speech which Mr. Chamberlain delivered in the Potteries last month, and which was much discussed at the time as an overture to, at any rate, the moderate section of the Opposition. Addressing himself to "men in the Tory ranks who had followed Lord Salisbury with reluctance," and who would not follow him at all if they could feel assured that the scheme of redistribution which the Government would produce would be a fair scheme, he said, "I think the Government may give every assurance, and every information which is fairly required to satisfy such doubts, providing that it does not jeopardise our main purpose, or do anything to imperil the success of the Franchise Bill." At about the same time Lord Hartington indicated, in a more definite way, what were the bases upon which the Government would be willing to negotiate. "If Lord Salisbury," he intimated, "had said that upon seeing our Redistribution Bill and satisfying themselves that it was founded upon fair principles . . . they would proceed to take up and dispose of the Franchise Bill, and then join with us in the consideration of the Redistribution Bill, relying on the good-faith of Ministers and the good sense of Parliament, there would in such a proposition as that have been some of the elements of a compromise." The interpretation put upon this by a Radical commentator at the time was that it was an offer to table the Redistribution Bill, made contingent upon a definite overture from Lord Salisbury. That overture did not come at the time at which it was invited, nor so far as we know, has it come since. The only result of the two Ministerial proposals which we have quoted was to prompt Lord Salisbury to define anew the claims put forward by the majority of the Upper House. The precise contention of the House of Lords, he pointed out at Glasgow last month, was that "no Franchise Bill of this magnitude would be equitable or safe unless accompanied by a fair Redistribution Bill, and that one of these measures must not come into operative legal effect without the other." It may, indeed, be questioned whether either of the overtures which were made to him during the recess went as far as the proposal which he had rejected months before, and which Mr. Gladstone referred to in one of his Edinburgh speeches last month in these terms:—"In order to meet objections on the score of redistribution, the Government had offered to give no practical effect to the Bill until 1886, in order that 1885 might be devoted to redistribution; and they had asked the House of Lords to join in a solemn resolution to proceed with the question next year."

The question now is whether the Government have conceded just as much as they have expressed their willingness to concede all along—for that is one construction which has been put upon the transaction—or whether they have gone beyond the limits laid down in their former offers. There is, it is true, some difficulty in ascertaining what are the precise terms which the Opposition leaders have accepted, and upon which they the other night read the Franchise Bill a second time without a division. But it is certain that Mr. Gladstone on Monday night offered to introduce and push through the House a Redistribution Bill, and if he is going to do so this session, then it is beyond doubt that he has not only offered to go beyond anything included in either his own previous offers, or in those made by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, but he has undertaken what only a few days before he distinctly declined to do. [illegible] as will be seen in the passage from [illegible]is Edinburgh speeches which we have [illegible]d, he was determined, even as recent-[illegible] beginning of October, that the [illegible] Bill should not be taken in [illegible] And, still [illegible] find [illegible] even [illegible] either with them both." This "something more critical," of course, was the question of the power and constitution of the House of Lords. So then Mr. Gladstone was so serious in his refusal to allow redistribution to be dealt with until the franchise question had been got out of hand, that he threatened the Peers with all the terrors of a Parliamentary agitation against them if they insisted upon their claim. No pronouncement against compromise could have been more emphatic than this. But a little additional light is thrown upon the subject by a letter in which Mr. John Morley, a few weeks before, discussed the terms of Earl Cowper's proposal for adjusting the differences between the two Houses. Suppose, he said, that by a miracle the Redistribution Bill were turned out in full readiness to join "its suspended brother" by the shortest day. The Lords would in that case have the whole scheme of reform before them and at their mercy all next spring, while the Opposition in the Commons might move a series of votes of censure on a Ministry which, to say the least, would not have strengthened itself by dooming a certain number of its own supporters from condemned constituencies. "That this programme," said Mr. Morley, "would save the dignity of the House of Lords I fully admit, because it would be a complete, absolute, and final concession of all that Lord Salisbury has ever demanded." It is evident, therefore, that until Parliament met for the autumn session neither the Government nor their more earnest supporters had any thought of allowing the Redistribution Bill to be brought in this year. If they have now tabled the measure, they have done what from the first and nearly up to the last they refused to do, though they might have done it long since. Possibly they have not done all that the Lords endeavoured to force them to do, but they have surrendered quite enough to make it extremely doubtful whether they could not have helped on a compromise long since, and so have prevented a fruitless and harmful agitation.

In one of his reports to the English Foreign Office on the suppression of the slave-trade on the eastern coast of Africa, Dr. Livingstone suggested a ready way of attaining the end in view. It would be to bring the powerful influence of the Rao of Cutch to bear upon the "Banians" on the coast who have the monopoly of the entire foreign trade of Eastern Africa. The term "Banian" was not used by the learned doctor in the strict orthodox sense in which it is usually applied in India, namely, one of the four chief castes of the Hindus devoted to trade. Dr. Livingstone gave it a wider signification, and included under it any trader whose native place was Cutch, no matter if he was a Hindu, Khoja, Memon, or of any other caste. He described them as enterprising dealers who acted as brokers to the English, French, and American houses in Zanzibar and the coast, and purchased in wholesale the merchandise imported by them, and sold to them produce brought from the interior of the country. In Zanzibar the customs revenues of the Sultan have been for many years farmed by the wealthy house of Messrs. Jairam Shivji, Bhattia merchants from Mundra in Cutch. A similar lease of the revenues of Muscat has been held by a Bhattia merchant of Mandavi. It was Dr. Livingstone's idea that one means of suppressing the slave traffic on the African coast and in countries on the Continent of Asia was to invoke the influence of His Highness the Rao and bring it to bear upon the leaders among the "Banians" who were his subjects, and who as traders in exports and imports were large employers of labour both in the interior and on the coast of Africa. We cannot say exactly how far this influence of the Rao has had to do with the suppression of the traffic in slaves, but there can be no doubt that it has worked some good. The addresses from the Cutchis residing in Muscat and Zanzibar to His Highness the Rao of Cutch on the occasion of his installation, and the fact that at Muscat the Sultan himself and Colonel Miles, the Political Agent, took a special interest in the proceedings of the meeting which adopted the address, is an indication of the friendly relations of the Rao with the Asiatic and African Powers, the political significance of which is too important to be overlooked. The British Government possess in the ruler of Cutch an important ally whose relations with the Government of India on the one hand, and the Asiatic and African Powers on the other, may yet prove to be of considerable value.

When Admiral Courbet reported a few days ago that the Chinese were commencing to run the blockade of Formosa, he called the attention of neutrals to a question of no small interest. He showed, of course, that though the French squadron in Chinese waters is tolerably strong, it is not strong enough to establish an effective blockade, even of the limited portion of the Chinese coasts which its operations are supposed to cover. But the question has other aspects than those which concern China. As against that country a blockade of her ports may be a legal measure, and if it were confined to Chinese ships no exception could be taken to it, except in China. Remembering always that France and China, according to the repeated formal declarations of M. Ferry, are not at war, the blockade established on the Formosan coast must be deemed to be one of those "measures of restraint falling short of war" about which the jurisconsults have written learnedly and wordily. It is in fact a pacific blockade, undertaken by way of reprisal, and it cannot be classed with blockades established by one belligerent in the ports of another, inasmuch as, according to M. Ferry, France and China are not belligerent. The question then arises whether a pacific blockade—a mere measure of reprisal—can be held to apply to the shipping of third parties—whether, to take the case of a German ship which recently sailed from Shanghai, the French authorities are within their right in preventing foreign ships from discharging their cargo in Kelung, to say nothing of their claim to exercise a right of search on such vessels. In other words, can a State which upon its own confession is not at war with another endeavour to gain redress from that other State by means which directly inflict injury upon the trade or property of the subjects of third Powers. There is a characteristic answer to this question in a letter which Lord Palmerston wrote to the British Ambassador in Paris nearly forty years ago, when England and France had joined in a blockade of the River Plate. The real truth, he wrote, "though we had better keep the truth to ourselves, is that the blockade has been from first to last illegal. Peel and Aberdeen have always declared that we have not been at war with Rosas; but blockade is a belligerent right, and unless you are at war with a State you have no right to prevent ships of other States from communicating with the ports of that State." The French might, of course, legalize their position by notifying that they are at war with China. So long, however, as they persistently and ostentatiously declare that they are not at war, so long is a blockade which applies to British ships as well as to Chinese an irregular act. The question has, it is understood, been the theme of a brisk interchange [illegible]ween London and Paris, with what [illegible]at appear.

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FRENCH POLITICS AND TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It, as it is here stated, it is indeed the intention of the British Government to interfere between the two combatants in the Chinese waters, and to endeavour to mediate between France and China, it is rightly asked why this interference or mediation was not attempted months ago, before Admiral Courbet's shot and shell had desttroyed many lives, and, what in this commercial age is more important, much valuable property. The present Government seem to have by heart the art of doing everything too late. But better late than never, and if this mediation produces any effect, there will be gratitude in the heart of the Chinese and French peoples towards the peace-makers. I can speak for the French people at any rate, who are most heartily sick of the very name of Tongking, and to whom China sounds a S. P. Q. R., the abomination of desolation; sick of hearing of massacred fellow-citizens, and more sick, perhaps, of hearing the plausible and unctuous arguments of Jules Ferry, proving that it is necessary for them to put their hands deeper yet into their pockets and to bring forth the small pittances which cholera, unprecedented agricultural and commercial distress, and many other contraria have left him, to pour it into the empty treasury. "More troops for China, more money, my *concitoyens*, more money. There is this year's terrible deficit to be made good, and there is our glorious campaign to be carried on. Do not say it is unprofitable, for you have now a Chu to write against a Sedan, and a Tamsui against a Gravelotte. Unprofitable, *mes amis*! Why, look here; this very morning my colleague of the Marine has received from our trusty General Briére de l'Isle a telegram dating from Hanoi, October 29, 6-30 evening, wherein he informs us that during five days our citadel of Tuyen-quan has repulsed, with no loss to its valiant garrison, the attacks of the enemy, who have been forced to retire; that some 4,000 men only are left to Lieu-Vinh-Phuoc and the governor of Yunnan; and that all the country round is as easily traversed by our soldiers as the Champs-Elysées. Are not triumphs like these well worth paying for?" Perhaps Jules Ferry even has found out that he has ventured a little too far, for on Tuesday last it was announced in the Chamber that he had changed his mind about sending out fresh troops to China and Tongking, and could therefore dispense with the augmentation of subsidies which the Minister of Marines proposed to ask the House to grant. I was in the lobby of the Palais-Bourbon at the time this announcement was made, and meeting one of the deputies whom I know, and who is always ready to give me any political information I may need, from his point of view of course, I asked him the wherefore of this sudden change in Jules Ferry's conduct. "Does he fear the people?" I asked. "Does he think that they will not put up with further taxation?" "Oh, no," answered my friend. "The French would pay away their last sou to gratifying their Chauvinism. This war flatters them. It is, I believe, because the Prime Minister is willing to accept the offers of mediation which your Government is about to make. "But in that case," I said, "if this affair is to be peacefully arranged, a solution might have been found long ago without waiting for our interference." "Parfaitement." "Why, then . . ." "You must ask M. Ferry that, and not me," said my friend, shrugging his shoulders and retiring.

So there is a fair prospect of peace. What has the war effected? Good—nothing. Bad—destruction of life, destruction of property, great detriment to commerce, and a general showing up of what the *bond fides* of the principal European States, and of the United States of America, is worth. Do I ask in what it has profited France. Less than nothing. We may say, the while the shame of the lie mounts to our faces, that 1884 will make the world forget 1871; that our swords have been washed of their dishonour in Chinese blood and are clean and bright. But for all our self-flattery and ignoble sophistry we cannot conceal the fact from ourselves that in money as in honour we are poorer, and that of all times this was the most unpropitious for what we have been engaged in. If money there was to spare—and in spite of the wretched state of our finances there seem to have been millions at call—how much better it could have been applied in alleviating distress at home, in taking measures which would have rendered needless the foolish cry of protection which is daily being raised in both our legislative Assemblies. Distress is hardly a word of bitter enough significance to depict the misery, hopeless and staring, which is in our midst. I will not speak of Lyons, where thousands of men are out of work for the reason of stagnated commerce, nor of Rennes, nor of Havre, nor of Orleans. Our metropolis affords more than sufficient proof of what I state to be fact. Night after night hundreds of houseless vagabonds are hunted from street to street by the police, who cannot and may not arrest them, for the reason that all our prisons are full to overflowing of such as these are. And to what classes do these outcasts belong? Were they the ordinary pariahs of modern civilization, men who will not work and who prefer to prey, I should say nothing; but when amongst them we find men who have held high and respectable positions—merchants, men of learning, commercial men, and others of equal rank—it seems that their state is not of their fault only. Glory is a spendid word, but alas, its letters often spell the less splendid word starvation.

But unmindful of these things we have heart to rejoice at the turn of politics abroad, and for all the whilom rumours of the friendship of Bismarck, are not displeased at the result of the elections of the Reichstag, which speak more and more of the setting of the autocratic sun in Germany; for, in despite of the Bismarck-instigated laws against the Socialists in Germany—laws upon which three autocrats set their triple seal the other day at Skierniviez—no less than eight of this party have been duly elected to speak for the German people against the German Crown in the legislative Assembly of Berlin—a rebuff to the Chancellor which is accentuated further by the fact that of Bismarckians pure and unalloyed only twenty-five have been returned—twenty-nine National Liberals and fourteen German Liberals.

The state of things in the Kingdom of Belgium is no less a matter for our congratulation, seeing that the eventual annexation of this rich French-speaking country is dear to the thoughts of most of us; for the resignation of the Catholic—read Conservative—Ministry means the triumph of the Liberal party, and the triumph of the Liberal Party is a blow against the Throne, and when a throne shakes the people speak of the Republic, and the Republic in Belgium would mean the early disappearance of this political State from the map of Europe.

No less vigorously are we rubbing our hands over the news that reaches us from the Soudan, of what *contretemps* are there befalling our obnoxious neighbour, John Bull. This morning we read that two steamers have been wrecked on the upper Nile, and that a detachment of English troops have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Take a back seat John Bull. Where is your Chu and where is your Tamsui? In what can you compare your campaign in Egypt with our glorious feats in China? And talking about Egypt, I cannot refrain from quoting here a part of a letter I received last week from one of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* who comments in the following terms upon what I have said it was, according to my opinion, the right policy of England to do with regard to this country. My correspondent writes:—"I cannot say that your recent expansions of political opinion excite any responsive chord in my bosom, as I think the annexation of Egypt would be almost the most stupid thing England could do, and that the judgments of English policy delivered by the literary reptiles in Vienna, Berlin, and elsewhere are not worth the paper they are written on." I cannot agree with my correspondent. In political as well as in commercial enterprises so much outlay demands so much return. If England has no ulterior views with regard to Egypt she should never have set foot there. Wherefore, indeed? Are we so strong, so rich, that of our surplus we can support our neighbours? Is philanthropy a possible political virtue? The annexation of Egypt would certainly be a mistake if we had certain guarantees that that dependency could stand for ever alone, and that no other European State would in the future, when Turkey has crumbled to pieces, as it is even now doing, take possession of it. What I said is, that if any Power needs Egypt and should *de jure* hold it, it is England, and that we should at least provide that no other Power should do so.

What is Paris, the many-tongued, talking about to-day? There is Sarah Bernhardt lying sick abed in her villa at Ste Adresse near Havre, and Paris, malicious, says that her sickness has for reason the fact that Jean Richepin has, seeing the error of his ways, left her and returned to the quiet joys of domestic life, to the arms of the Madame Richepin he deserted two years ago, with words to the great *tragedienne* somewhat after the fashion of the poet to Telise:

"Live and let live, as I will do;
Love and let love, and so will I
But sweet, for me no more with you;
Not while I live, not though I die
Good-night, goodbye."

Words such as these from Richepin, the foul-mouthed author of *Les Blasphèmes*! Ridiculous! Some coarse Parisian gutter-slang, more likely. Anything speaking less of the divinity that doth hedge round a poet (king of kings) than the outward form of Jean Richepin one could not well imagine. I well remember the first time I saw him. It was on the evening, a memorable one, when I first had the honour of being presented to Sarah Bernhardt. After long waiting in the green-room of the Vaudeville—Sarah was playing *Fédora* at the time I speak of—I received admittance into the *diva's* loge, a dressing-room which was entered by an artistically furnished little drawing-room. The dressing-room was separated from the salon by curtains, through which *Fédora* was peeping. In the salon a black poodle and two men, Clairin, the painter, one of them, the other one who looked like a burly, ill-conditioned workman, making with his bushy eyebrows and thick red lips as much effect as eyebrows and lips can make. Sarah has for friends all sorts and conditions of men, and for the diversity of their callings and characters the name of "Sarah's Menagerie" is given to her intimate acquaintance. Knowing this I thought that he of the black eyebrows, broad shoulders, bull-neck, and thick lips was some strolling Hercules of suburban fairs, a camp-follower of the army of Thespis, such a one as bears you a table between his teeth, or a hundred-weight on each outstretched arm. I was wrong, it appeared. He was Jean Richepin, the poet, the sweet singer whom men call *maître*. The same title they give to Hugo, for instance, or Swinburne, the future translator of Shakespeare. So Paris is speculating on the why and wherefore of his leaving her. Cruel things are being said of her and him—things better left unsaid by me.

Another topic, and one of more general interest, is the campaign which M. Camescasse, the Prefect of the Paris police, has opened against the innumerable clubs and places of less dignified names where gambling is notoriously carried on. An excellent measure, and one which should meet with the approval of all men. It should, but does not. Albert Wolff, for instance, has expressed the cause of the fat farmers of human follies—I speak of mine hosts of the gambling hell—and in his paper, the *Figaro*, has preached long and loud against repression which offends the holy liberty under which we, being Republicans, are said to live. Albert Wolff likes the game of cards. He is able to *écarter*, and acquainted with *baccarat* and *chemin de fer*, *quinze* and *trente et quarante*. He has, moreover, yearly some hundred thousand francs to lose. But we are not all Albert Wolffs, we have not all of us a hundred thousand francs a year to throw away; some of us have families which have claims on us, some of us have professions which duty bids us follow, some of us have abilities which our mother, the State, cannot allow us to waste sitting night after night in a gambling hell. There are also amongst us, who are not Albert Wolffs, young men of weak minds whom loss might lead to crime; and surely the State has the right to prevent the man of talent from foolishly becoming a man of no account, and the man of honour from becoming a criminal. And this being my opinion, I must say that I think Aurelien Scholl, usually wittiest, brightest, and most readable of Parisian writers, never wrote a more utterly foolish article than that which appeared in the *Evenement* of Saturday. Not only does he blame the Government for closing the clubs—on the ground that dishonesty obtains in every department of commercial enterprise—but further recommends, as a way of enriching Paris, the establishment of public gambling-rooms. *Laissez faire*, he writes, *comme vous laissez dire. Au lieu de fermer les cercles, rétablissez les jeux publics*; and thereby, he adds, put a thousand million francs every year into your pockets! Yes, Aurelien Scholl, and how many corpses of men, ruined and dishonoured, into the dead-house yonder by the bridge of the Archéveché.

On the well-established principle that many loves are good to see, I took my seat on Monday night at the Vaudeville Theatre, on the stage of which was to be presently enacted a comedy entitled "L'Amour," by Messrs. Ennery and Davyle. That this particular love was very tiring, very dull, very unpleasant, and anything but good to see, it did not take me long to find out. The programme spoke of four acts; with all due journalistic zeal I could not bear more than two. What is "L'Amour" about? A banker, his grand-daughter, and his clerk. Needless to say that the grand-daughter burns for the clerk, and that the clerk does not burn for her. As a matter of fact he burns for an anonyma. I left him doing so; but I believe the anonyma turns out to be no anonyma at all, but the second and long-lost grand-daughter of the banker. The spurned one forgets her love, and realms of bliss are opened out to the clerk and the non-anonyma. And people go to the theatres and pay hard-earned francs and sous to listen to paltry rubbish such as this is. Luckily the Vaudeville audience will not have to listen to this particular paltry rubbish long, for the piece, though well acted, was most unmistakeably damned the first night, and is, in consequence, I am informed, to be withdrawn as soon as ever "La Doctoresse" is ready to throw her physic to—well, at any rate, I'll have none of it. "Théodora," with Sarah Bernhardt in the title-rôle, was to have been the close of the season at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre. Now that that lady is so ill, however, the postponement of the play is spoken of. Some say that as Sardou is determined to bring "Théodora" out this year, he will produce it at the Comedie-Francaise. This rumour should act as powerful medicine on Mme. Bernhardt, and restore her. It very probably will do so. To-morrow night I go to the Odéon, to see Jules Lacroix's version of "Macbeth" played. They say that the mounting is splendid. I hope to see most of the Porte Saint-Martin audience there, getting a different idea from the one Richepin put into their heads about Mr. William Shakespeare. I should like these worthies to know that the swan of Avon sang no mudlark notes, but generally speaking was decent of tongue and fairly well-spoken. I will tell you about "Macbeth" at the Odéon next week. Last night there were two first representations, "Fualdès" at the Ambigu, and "Le Chateau de Tire Larigot" at the Nouveautes. About these I will talk next week also.

In the matter of books, there is nothing new. We are waiting for Zola's "Germinal" and Daudet's new novel, and so in the meanwhile dispense with reading the "Mad-with-Loves" and "Beautiful-Gaoler's-Wives" of our lesser novelists. Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure Island," which you read last X'mas, is running as feuilleton throughthe *Temps*, under the title "L'Isle du Trésor," and is having as much well-merited success here as it had in London. The poets are leaving us alone at present, but I hear that the publication of a remarkable volume, entitled "Les Louveteaux" (The Wolf-cubs), by M. D. F. Zambaco, and illustrated by that clever artist engraver, Mr. Ernst, is being looked for eagerly by those whom this kind of literature delights.

I have kept you *au courant*, I think, with the ways and woes of the two *Matins—Le Matin*, the original paper, and *Le, Matin Francais*, a paper founded by the staff of the former—and have told you of their quarrels and law-suit. They have kissed now and made friends, and are jointly *Le Matin* once more. Some say the whole business was pre-arranged, law-suit and all, a colossal advertisement.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, Nov. 17.

The installation ceremonies were brought to a close yesterday by the presentation of various congratulatory addresses to His Highness the Rao. A durbar was held at 3 p. m. in a spacious shamiana, pitched in front of the new palace. In it were assembled representatives of the Bhayads, the trade guilds, and other classes of the population. His Highness, accompanied by Kumar Kalubha and Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, arrived at the tent soon after 3 o'clock, when all assembled stood up. On His Highness taking his seat, the work of presenting the different addresses began. Each address was read in a distinct voice by the chief man of the place from which the address came, and presented to His Highness. These addresses may be grouped into three sets. The first set consisted of two addresses from the Bhayads or members forming the fraternity of His Highness and of the zemindars or estate-holders in Cutch. One of the addresses was from the Bhayads and other zemindars residing in the Wagud or eastern portion of Cutch, and the other was from the Bhayads of Abdasa or western part of Cutch. These Bhayads divide among themselves nearly a third of the revenues of Cutch. The relations between the Rao and his Bhayads were of anything but a satisfactory character until the demise of His late Highness Rao Pragmuljee, and it was only during the time of the Regency Administration, presided over by Colonel Barton, that a satisfactory understanding was arrived at between the feudatory chieftains and their suzerain the Rao. The addresses from the Bhayads and zemindars mark the happy relations that exist between these classes and the Rao. It is therefore a happy augury for Rao Khengarjee's rule that he should be greeted with so much enthusiasm on his accession to full powers of State by those of his Bhayads with whom the late Rao Pragmuljee struggled for authority all his life. The second set of addresses offered congratulations to His Highness from the mahajuns or guilds of Bhuj, Anjar, Mundra, and Jukhan, the chief towns of Cutch. The third group of addresses was from the subjects of Cutch residing partly in British territory and partly on the continents of Asia and Africa. From the British territory the most important addresses presented were on behalf of the Cutchis in Bombay, Vingorla, Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Aleppi, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. Letters from Muscat report that addresses presented on behalf of the Cutchis in Muscat were adopted at an influential meeting of the Hindu, Memon, and other Cutchi traders residing in the quarters of Muscat allotted to them. His Highness Syed Tookeey, the Sultan of Muscat, and Colonel Miles, the Political Resident, took the greatest interest in the meeting, and graced it with their presence. The meeting was called at the instance of Shett Jeevandas Muljee, the representative of the firm of Mr. Gopaldas Mowjee, the farmer of the customs revenue of Muscat, and one of the leading members of the Cutch community residing there for the purposes of trade. The addresses expressed the great joy of the Cutchis of Muscat on the accession of H. H. the Rao to the throne of his ancestors, and a fervent hope for the welfare of Cutch under the *régime* of the young Rao, and best wishes for his health, long life, and prosperity. Mr. Khimjee Jairam—the representative of the well-known firm of Jairam Shivjee—read a similar address of congratulation from the Cutchi inhabitants residing in Zanzibar. Shett Khimjeebhoy's firm are the farmers of the customs revenue of Zanzibar. There were in all some eighteen congratulatory addresses. The last address was from the Guzerat Vernacular Society. They all breathe a tone of fervent loyalty and devotion to the Rao, express satisfaction with the education of His Highness, and hope for a long and successful career for him.

The reading of the addresses being over, Rao Bahadur Manibai Jasbhai replied on behalf of His Highness the Rao. The reply to the address from the Bhayads and jaghirdars was as follows:—

His Highness has commanded me to say that formal *lekhs* will be sent in reply to the addresses from the Bhayads and jaghirdars. His Highness, however, takes this opportunity to say that he views with much pleasure the satisfactory relations which subsist at present between the State and the Bhayads, and hopes a continuance of the same happy relations will mark their future intercourse with the State, and that it will rejoice him to find the Bhayads advancing in education, intelligence, and prosperity.

To the other addresses the following reply was made collectively on behalf of His Highness:—

A suitable reply will be sent to each of the addresses just read. It seems fit, however, to take advantage of this large assemblage to refer to a few passing considerations of a general character. These addresses are to me the most gratifying testimony of the feelings of loyalty, devotion, patriotism, and love for their ruler which have been exhibited by all classes of the people of Cutch on the assumption by me on the 5th of Shravan Vad of the current Samvant year 1941 of the full powers of the State, soon after the close of my minority. On that occasion the Proclamation issued by me announcing my installation was read at public meetings held in the different cities and towns of Cutch. The joy and enthusiasm evoked on that occasion among the varied classes of my people were so great that the remembrance will always be associated in my mind with the happy event. In your addresses you have referred in terms of approval to the traditional policy of this State towards the people of Cutch, and the love and affection they all bear to my house. This is a most gratifying feature of the relations between the State and its subjects. You are aware that it had been the aim of my respected father and grandfather to earn the love and gratitude of their subjects by following out a line of policy founded upon kindness, duty, and good morals—a policy calculated to promote the material and moral well-being of the subjects. It shall be my chief object to consistently act up to that policy in the government of this country, and I invoke the blessing of the Almighty to help me in the full accomplishment of this object, with

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Furlough has been granted to the following officers :—Captain Jennings, Assistant-Engineer Military Works, one year. Captain Wedderburn, 2nd N. I., one year ; Lieutenant Lane, 28th N. I., one year ; Lieutenant Pritchard, 8th N. I., one year ; Lieutenant Radcliffe, 14th N. I., 303 days ; Lieutenant Rodnell, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 182 days ; Lieutenant Ramsay, 24th N. I., one year ; Surgeon-Major Power one year.

Major-General R. Blair is permitted to reside in India.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Shakespear and Major Fendall Currie have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcies.

The following retirements are notified :—Lieut.-Col. B. R. Branfill, Cavalry ; Major R. E. S. Smyth, Infantry ; Brigade-Surgeon Charles Kilkelly.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel Branfill, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, the following promotions have been sanctioned :—Major J. Strahan to Deputy Superintendent 1st Grade ; Major Heaviside is confirmed Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade ; Mr. H. Horst is confirmed Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Major Beavan is confirmed Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade ; Mr. F. W. Kelly is confirmed Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

The following postings have been made :—Captain Garwood, R. E., Executive Engineer, to Beluchistan ; Major Graves, Executive Engineer, to Rawalpindi ; Lieutenant Philpotts, Assistant Engineer, to Meerut ; Captain Arnott, Executive Engineer to Barrackpore ; Captain Whiteford, Executive Engineer, to the Sind-Pishen State Railway ; Mr. Drury, State Railway, Revenue Establishment, to Rajputana Malwa Railway ; Mr. Burt, Assistant Engineer, to the office of the Director-General of Railways ; Mr. Arundel, Executive Engineer, and Messrs. E. A. Jones, Hackman, and Orr, Assistant Engineers to the Sind-Saugor Railway Surveys ; Mr. Harington, Executive Engineer, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 22.

The Viceroy returned the visits of the Chiefs in the forenoon. In the afternoon His Excellency received an address from the Municipality at the Municipal Hall, which was crowded. Sir A. Lyall and all the principal local officers were present. The address referred to various measures of the Viceroy's administration, alluding particularly to the local self-government system introduced by Lord Mayo, remodelled and extended by Lord Ripon, and carried out and extended in a generous and liberal spirit by Sir A. Lyall.

The Viceroy, replying, thanked them for the address, and hoped he might claim to having fulfilled the promises made them three years ago. The Famine Commissioners' recommendations were receiving the careful attention of Government. Alluding to the reconstitution of the Revenue and Agricultural Department His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with the choice of Mr. Buck as Secretary, who was a zealous officer, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the agricultural population. Since 1881 the subject of road and railway communication, so effectual in the prevention of famines, had received the careful attention of the Government, and a more active railway policy was now commencing with the approval of the Home Government. Regarding the suspensions and remissions of the revenue in periods of distress, he said the Government might claim that the land revenue was fairly assessed in most districts. He believed, however, it was felt that the system of uniform revenue paid alike in good and bad seasons, did not possess the necessary amount of elasticity, and that it was necessary occasionally to have recourse to measures of relief and suspensions and remissions of revenue in proportion to the distress. A Resolution of Government having the object of meeting this difficulty had been issued. Another Resolution dealt with the periods of payment of land revenue, so as to suit the convenience of the taxpayer and secure greater certainty in the amount of assessments and the principle of levying them. A question which was most important to the vital interests of the population was being considered by the Secretary of State, but the plans had not yet been matured. It was the question of Agricultural Banks. The subject was attended with much difficulty. A practical experiment was about to be made in a district in which the scheme would be given a fair trial. This would enable Government to form an opinion as to how far such banks would suit the requirements of the people. The Viceroy considered it most important that the leading men of the rural districts should take an active part in the working of the new municipalities. The elective system was not new. In the North-Western Provinces Sir A. Lyall's recent arrangements had greatly increased the municipalities under the new system. Under the old system elections there were in 72 out of 107 municipalities, and under the new system in 97 out of 108. The proportion of elected to appointed members under the old system was as 47 to 53. It was now as 83 to 17. This substantial step had been wise and cautious, as was to be expected from Sir A. Lyall, whose ability and enlightenment the address so justly recognised. According to Sir A. Lyall's report the recent elections were remarkably satisfactory. The Viceroy warmly concurred in the Committee's expressed desire to practise forbearance, patience, and courtesy towards each other. In municipal management nothing was more important to political, and social advancement in India than the abandonment of prejudices and animosities, and the cultivation of a spirit of mutual co-operation for the public good. In their efforts they could not always calculate on friendly support, but by using the opportunity now afforded them judiciously they would deserve the thanks of the Government and the gratitude of their countrymen.

In the evening the Municipal Board gave a party in the Taj Gardens to the Viceroy, Lady Ripon, Sir A. Lyall, and the principal members of the European and native community. The Taj was brilliantly illuminated with white lights, and the gardens with Chinese lanterns.

At 11-30 this morning the Viceroy visited the Agra College, where he received four addresses—from the Committee of Management of the College, the Victoria College, the Muhd-am School, Agra, and the Technical Education Committee.

On arriving at the college, the Viceroy was received by Sir A. Lyall, Mr. Kaye (the Commissioner), and other local officials, and a number of native gentlemen, among whom were Sir Dinkar Rao, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, the Rajas of Jaunpore, Luchman Singh, Jai Kissen Doss, and others.

The Viceroy, replying collectively to the addresses, said one of his motives in coming to Agra was his desire to see the Agra College under its new management. He had supported with pleasure Sir A. Lyall's proposal to place the management of the college in the hands of native gentlemen. He hoped the same system would be adopted elsewhere gradually as time went on. Two years ago, at the Calcutta University, he had urged the desirability of enlisting the aid of private gentlemen in the work of education. They had responded to that call, and he was gratified at their success, which he hoped would continue ; for he would regard it as a public misfortune if their experiment failed. The attitude of Government in dealing with educational institutions in India should be a perfectly impartial one. They had to see that, in return for the aid given them from public funds, they imparted a good secular education. The Viceroy would be glad to allow his name to be associated with a scholarship and school of art, in compliance with the wish of the Victoria College. The subject of technical education was one to which he hoped the attention of Government would shortly be directed. He was glad they recognised the principle which had guided the Government in the purchase of manufactured articles which they required. The Government could not purchase articles which could be got cheaper and of superior quality elsewhere. If the Government did so an unnecessary burden would be thrown on the taxpayers. In concluding, His Excellency thanked them heartily for their addresses, after which three cheers were proposed for Lord Ripon and warmly given.

The Viceroy next drove to St. John's College. Here in reply to an address, after expressing the pleasure felt at visiting the college, His Excellency remarked that the Government regarded this and similar institutions only in respect to the secular education they gave. The desire of the Government was to avail itself of every means for furthering the great and important work of education. Referring to the Education Despatch of 1854 and the labours of the Education Commission, the Viceroy expressed gratification that the recent Resolution on the Report of the Commission had appeared and been received with general favour by those interested in the cause of education. He was glad they who engaged in higher-class education acknowledged the necessity for primary education, but he was anxious to be understood that the Government attached much importance to secondary education.

The Viceroy then drove to St. Peter's College, where he was met by Bishop Jacopi. Here he replied briefly to another address, expressing gratification at being able during his administration to further the cause of education, and offering some words of advice to the boys, pointing out the advantages of the institution.

This evening the Viceroy and Lady Ripon gave an evening party, to which the native Chiefs now in Agra were invited.

The Border Regiment gave a garden party to their Excellencies in the afternoon.

THE RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The members of the Government are returning from Simla. Mr. Ilbert arrived to-day. Sir A. Colvin returns on the 26th, Mr. Gibbs on the 27th, and Sir Donald Stewart on the 28th.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who arrived from Bettiah to-day, will open the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to-morrow evening.

STRANGE ACCIDENT ON THE RACE COURSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

A strange accident occurred yesterday at the Calcutta Sky Races. A horse called Johnny Crapaud galloped off both its fore hoofs. It must have knuckled over. The fetlock joints broke, the cannon bones sticking in the ground, and the horse remaining standing. The rider, Mr. Learoyd, was thrown, but not hurt. The horse had to be shot—a course in which there was some delay, no gun being at hand.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR RAJA SOURENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 23.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood on Raja Sourendro Mohun Tagore, C. I. E., in recognition of his services in the cause of Hindu music.

THE MONSOON IN MADRAS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A cyclone swept over Madras city early this morning. The wind had been very strong all the night. Before daylight the steamer Clan Grant, the only steamer in harbour, signalled for a pilot, but the sea was too rough for any communication with the vessel, so that the captain had to wait till daylight, and then steam out at considerable risk. The vessel, however, got safely out to sea. Three sailing vessels were at anchor in the roads—the Medusa, Laurel, and Dominion. The Medusa parted her anchor at six o'clock, when the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-six miles an hour, and drifted several hundred yards to the north of the harbour, where with much difficulty she dropped another anchor and was so far secure. The Dominion also left her berth, but did not drift far. The military were called out and attended at the harbour with two sets of rocket apparatus.

The damage done ashore was considerable, trees being blown down in all parts of the city, and gardens wrecked ; while roofs and buildings were damaged.

Nov. 22.

The worst effect of yesterday's monsoon was the breaching of the Red Hills Tank, which supplies the greater part of Madras with water. The whole of the water escaped into the sea, washing away several villages. Six people were drowned.

The President of the Municipality went to the scene this morning, and by accident was precipitated into the water, and he and his horse had to swim to shore. Rafts are being supplied for the rescue of the people in the inundated villages.

The President of the Municipality, in a notice issued to-day, says that there will be no supply of water from the tank for some time, and that meanwhile Madras must depend upon the wells. Many of these, however, are very foul, not having been used much during the last few years. Fortunately recent heavy rains have filled the wells.

The Madras Railway was breached near Tirapatur yesterday by the overflow of a large tank and the washing away of part of the railway embankment. The Bombay and Calcutta mails were delivered four hours late this morning. Traffic will, however, be resumed on the railway early to-morrow. East coast telegraph lines to Calcutta, Burmah, and Coconada are interrupted.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

The Madras Government has forwarded for sanction to the Government of India, with an expression of approval, Colonel Carter's scheme for the leasing of the Cubbon Hotel at Bangalore, at a rent of Rs. 700 per month, for the accommodation of the Military Accounts Department. I hear on good authority that Colonel Shaw Stewart, Chief Engineer, has recommended three buildings in Madras which would meet the requirements of the department at much less expense ; but his recommendations have not been forwarded to the Government of India. The public here will not be silent if such removal is effected.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 22.

The meeting was successfully closed to-day. An immense crowd of spectators, including the Nizam, the Commander-in-Chief, &c., was present.

SURROONUGGUR STAKES.

1 mile.

Laughing Water 11st. 10lb., Colonel Morton ..... W. O.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

1½ miles.

Loyola, 8st. 3lb., Bowen ..... W. O.

FAREWELL HANDICAP.

1½ miles

Dervish, 7st 8lb., Ramchurn 1
Wellington, 9st. 7lb., Vinall 2
Honours Easy, 8st., Gerard 3

Also ran Shamshad and Deception. Won in a canter. Time—2min. 54sec.

NIZAM'S MILITARY CUP.

1 mile.

The Earl, 9st. 5lb., Bowen 1
Fareed, 8st. 8lb., Mr. Maitland 2
Cruiser, 8st. 7lb., Ramchurn 3

Also ran Sir Frank, 9st. 5lb., Bowen. Won by a neck, Fareed making a grand spurt near the winning post. Time—1min. 55sec.

CIVILIANS' CUP.

2 miles.

The Doctor, 8st. 7lb., Oomer 1
Khusroo, 8st., Kendall 2
Rex, 8st. 12lb., Bowen 3

Also ran Dardanelles, Baltic, and Reserved. Sunshine was scratched. Won by a length. Baltic, the favourite, was nowhere. Time—3min. 51sec.

GOLCONDA PLATE.

1 mile.

Autocrat, 8st. 2lb., Gerard 1
The Gift, 8st. 7lb., Bowen 2
Grey Knight, 8st. 11lb., Kendall 3

Also ran K. T. and Colonel. Won easily. Time—1min. 57sec.

LOSERS' HANDICAP.

R. C. and a distance.

Sunshine, 8st., Kendall 1
Grey Beard, 8st. 7lb., Bowen 2
Dervish, 7st., Ramchurn 3

Also ran Garibaldi, Honours Easy, and Hemlock. Won easily by about three lengths. Time—3min 5½sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are conferring together relative to a scheme for the redistribution of seats.

MOTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Labouchere introduced a motion urging the abolition of the House of Lords. The motion was negatived by 145 to 71 votes. Many members abstained from voting.

THE BOER AGGRESSION IN BECHUANALAND.

It is reported that the Transvaal Commissioner in Bechuanaland, hearing that a British expedition was coming to restore order, has hoisted the Boer flag in Montsioa's territory and promised to support the filibusters. It is believed that the Transvaal Government have not countenanced these proceedings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 21.

H. H. the Sultan's steam-ship Swordsman, from Calcutta, arrived to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ "	82½
3 " Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	50⅛d.
Chartered Bank Shares	£21
do. Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£50

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF leaves Bombay to-morrow for Mhow, where he will make a brief stay. His Excellency will return to Bombay in time for the reception of Lord Dufferin, and after the departure of the present Viceroy will proceed to the camp of exercise.

WE announced some days ago that Sir Frank Souter had obtained permission from the Government to increase the detective force. We now hear that the services of 22 men and 2 inspectors are engaged, and that Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdulally has been appointed superintendent of the force. He will receive Rs. 350 per month, with a house allowance of Rs. 75 and a horse allowance of Rs. 50.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S sick leave of one month having expired, he returned from Matheran yesterday, and will take charge of his appointment from Mr. Ryan to-day.

A DESPATCH sent by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General in Council, and published in the *Gazette*, states that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has stated to Earl Granville that the new Turkish Passport Regulations are to be suspended in the case of Indian pilgrims to the Hejaz.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Gwadur, under date the 13th instant, says :—Volcanic eruptions in the sea this year have been more frequent, and the exhalations caused by them have greatly affected the health of the inhabitants, not to speak of the destruction of fish. Since the beginning of November, however, there has been an improvement in the public health, owing to the advent of the cold weather, which has set in in earnest.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Hyderabad in reference to the recent riots :—"It is announced that the Commission, which has hitherto been taking evidence, has finished that part of its labours. A printed copy of the proceedings, including the evidence taken, has been supplied to each of the members, who is supposed to record his opinion, or the conclusion he arrives at after due consideration. These several opinions and conclusions are to be considered on Monday next, when the Commission, it is supposed, will prepare its final report. The witnesses produced before the Commission were all, or nearly all, witnesses brought by the Kotwal, and were examined by a man who, although now in the service of one of the nobles here, long practised as a pleader ; and as no professional man was allowed to appear for Sultan Nawaz Jung to cross-examine the witnesses produced, and to elicit further facts or test their veracity, the value of the evidence adduced is not likely to have much weight with any impartial persons."

THE agitation in favour of the remarriage of Hindoo widows has now extended from the newspapers to the stage. Mr. Anna Martand Jari, a Marathi writer, has written a drama entitled "Sowbhayya Rami," in which the whole subject is dealt with from the reformer's point of view. It has been produced at one of the Grant-road thetares, and has already awakened a good deal of interest.

THE *Pioneer* mentions a curious incident which occurred at Aligarh on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College. The Vice-President of the College Committee, Rajah Bakar Ali Khan, C. I. E., of Pindrawal, approching the Viceroy on behalf of the friends and supporters of the college, represented to His Excellency that they had heard that in England when the people wished to show a mark of special honour and affection to a great statesman and ruler, they removed the horses from his carriage and pulled it themselves. "But in India," said the Rajah, "we have an old custom of even greater significance for doing honour and showing love and gratitude ; great rulers whose administration endears them to the people. That ceremony can find no occasion more fitting than the present, and we beg your Excellency to sit in this *tamjham*, which we will carry ourselves." Upon his lordship signifying his consent, a silver *tamjham* of Indian manufacture and cushioned with Benares brocade was presented, and Lord Ripon having taken his seat in it, this picturesque vehicle of ancient India was lifted, and the most prominent Hindu and Mahomedan *raeses*, members of the reception, put their hands to it and carried it across the quadrangle, followed by many who were only too anxious to support the *tamjham*. The procession proceeded slowly under the shamiana across the quadrangle, presenting an effective scene of the historic manners and customs of the indigenous population. The observance of an ancient ceremony of this kind by prominent men, old and young, holding high positions in their own country is an incident of no ordinary significance in the East, and has never before been observed, we believe, for any English ruler in India.

THE Lahore paper says :—Private letters have been received from Mr. Andrew Dalgleish in Kashgaria, dated Yarkund, 25th September, and it is satisfactory to find that this enterprising traveller is in good health and is well treated by the Chinese officials and by the people. He will winter in Yarkund, and purposes starting for India in the spring. His letters, as usual, are full of shrewd and interesting observations on the state of the country, and also contain some important intelligence. He states that M. Petrofsky, the Russian Consul, left Kashgar early in September for Tashkend ; and was expected back in Kashgar this month. His guard of twenty Cossacks and the Assistant Consul had stayed behind in Kashgar. There are strange rumours afloat in Yarkund. Mr. Dalgleish also tells us "that the Russians are pressing the Amir of Bokhara to give them Sherabad, a small town or village half way between Shahr-i-Sabz and Balkh ; that the Amir of Bokhara has refused, and in view to complications has called in the aid of the Afghans. : I give you this rumour," Mr. Dalgleish goes on to say, "for what it is worth, but I am inclined to think there is something wrong in Russian Turkestan."

THE *Globe* asks some honourable member to move that there be added to "Hansard" an index of "parliamentary" and "unparliamentary" beasts. "Sea serpent," "jackal," and "badger" have within the last few days been shouted by members at each other across the floor of the House. It asks if "skunk"—which is not too far removed from the badger—would be admissible ? Might one call the President of the Board of Trade a "hairy-nosed wombat," or Mr. Gladstone a "ducksbilled platypus ?" These are important political questions, beside which the franchise fades into insignificance.

BY way of summing up a correspondence on the propriety of retaining the conventional clerical dress, the *Standard* strongly pronounces in favour of the existing arrangement, which, it says, is "a passport to those dens of vice and misery which a clergyman, recognised by his dress, may visit with impunity, but which even the policeman hardly dare penetrate without one or more assistants by his side. People talk glibly of the evangelising mission of the clergy ; of the mass of ignorance, vice, and infidelity which is to be combatted in our great cities. Yet they would deprive the clergyman who is to lead the attack upon its strongholds of the flag of truce which is now his sole protection. There are men here and there, no doubt, who may rely on their individual powers, and find in their natural gifts for attracting confidence a better security than any particular attire. But such men are exceptions. We cannot argue from them to the entire body of the clergy, the great numbers of whom do find in that attire a protection against insult."

THE interesting question was proponded before the Court of Appeal the other day whether a gentleman who had gone into liquidation could or could not be properly described as a "very desirable" tenant. The defence of the party to the suit who took the affirmative view of the matter was that the tenant had only been so described by an auctioneer, that the words were, in fact, only an "auctioneer's enthusiastic description," and by no means a misdescription. Lord Justice Baggallay, however, in giving judgment, said that no amount of "enthusiasm" on the auctioneer's part justified the obvious untruth of the description.

THE Court of Appeal at Rome is about to hear a case which has already lasted more than half a century, the plaintiffs being the heirs of Cardinal Consalvi, who are seeking to obtain possession of a sum of half a million sterling which he left to the Propaganda Fide. The family name of the Cardinal was Brunacci, and Consalvi was the name of his uncle, from whom he inherited the title of marquess and a very large fortune, which latter was increased by one or two subsequent legacies. A will by which all his property was bequeathed to the Propaganda Fide was produced by the representatives of that body, and letters of administration were granted. His relatives, however, protested against this and commenced a lawsuit, which has been decided against them in the Court of First Instance. They base their hopes of getting this judgment reversed on appeal upon the fact that three sheets of the will, as produced by the defendants in court, are missing, and are said to have been lost. Cardinal Consalvi died in 1824.

The German elections so far have shown an enormous increase of the Socialist vote and a great decrease in the Liberal vote. In this latter fact there is nothing extraordinary. The Liberals have done little or nothing since the last general election to strengthen their hold upon the "masses ;" while the mercantile classes, in whom hitherto they have been most numerous, are getting tired of politicians who have shown themselves completely impracticable in party warfare and have been active chiefly in preaching economic and political doctrines which have never been thoroughly accepted in Germany. The increase of Socialism is a much more serious thing. According to one paper there can be little doubt that the great body of the German workingmen, like those in Austria, are every day lending a more favourable ear to Socialistic and Communistic teachers. Whether the Socialist representatives in the new German Parliament, who will be a formidable power, will want to carry out the whole programme of Marx and Lassalle, or will be content for the present with the Chancellor's "State Socialism," remains to be seen. In the latter case the position of the Liberal groups will be worse than ever.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BYCULLA.

THE immunity from the ravages of fire which Bombay has been enjoying for a considerable time past was broken on Saturday evening by an occurrence that involved the destruction of property valued at between three and four lakhs of rupees, besides almost ruining the owners and throwing out of employment over four hundred workmen There is, or to be more precise, was, situated in Upper Duncan-road, Byculla, a large printing and publishing establishment known as the Hyder Printing Press, belonging to a Mussulman firm, the principal partners in which are two wealthy Borahs, namely, Shaik Nooroodeen Jewa Khan and Currimbhoy Moosajee. The firm had an extensive *clientèle*, and printed and published not only the Koran, but all the principal works in Mahomedan literature. For this purpose some four hundred men were employed. The firm did not confine itself to one branch of the trade, but engaged in bookbinding, as well as in lithographic and typographical printing. The machinery consisted of thirty-three hand presses of various descriptions, steam not having yet been introduced. The work was carried on in a lofty four-storeyed building. In printing offices generally it is usual to have all the machinery on the ground floor, but here the presses were distributed all over the building, the actual printing being carried on in the same rooms with the other branches of the business. In all well-regulated offices, too, the paper is kept in one special room, where it is protected against fire ; but in the Duncan-road establishment no such provision existed, though the value of the paper there amounted to something like Rs. 1,00,000. The men left off work as usual at five o'clock on Saturday, there remaining only a few watchmen. At that time there were no indications of a fire, and a cursory inspection of the various parts of the building by he overseer before returning home after the day's work failed to discover anything wrong. Half-an-hour afterwards, however, smoke was seen issuing from the roof, and it soon became evident that the upper part of the building was on fire. Better fuel for a fire could not be obtained than the immense quantities of paper and printing ink that were stored in all parts of the premises. The flames travelled from one storey to another with great rapidity, and in less than half-an-hour the whole of the building, from the basement to the roof, was in a state of conflagration to the great alarm of the people living in the neighbourhood. Sir Frank Souter, the Police Commissioner, if not the actual discoverer of the fire was one of the first to arrive on the scene, and we understand that it was he who first sent intimation of the outbreak to the head-quarters of the Byculla fire brigade. Mr. Superintendent Smith, who occupies a bungalow in that neighbourhood, was also soon there. The manual steam engines in Duncan-road followed almost immediately, but some delay occurred before water could be obtained from the Vehar main. Too great praise cannot be awarded to the members of the various fire brigades for the promptitude and energy they displayed. Ten minutes only elapsed between the discovery of the flames and the arrival of the Byculla steam fire engine, under the charge of Mr. Whittaker, and the Pydhownie engine, under the charge of Mr. Burns. They took up positions to the north and south of the burning building respectively. Another steam fire engine, with Mr. Holmes in charge, soon afterwards arrived. By this time there was fortunately an ample supply of water, but the fire had obtained so firm a hold on the building that there was utterly no hope of saving any portion of it. The firemen consequently directed their efforts to preventing the flames from encroaching on the adjoining buildings. A strong breeze was, however, blowing at the time, and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that the buildings in that neighbourhood are constructed mostly of wood, made it a more difficult task than they could accomplish. Notwithstanding the streams of water which were being constantly poured on the burning building, the fire continued to spread with a rapidity that was positively alarming, and very soon the carriage factory of Mr. Runchordas Tulsidas, which adjoined the Hyder Printing Press, was in flames. In Mr. Runchordas's factory there were several carriages in course of construction or undergoing repair. A wood-cleaning factory on the opposite side of the street also became involved, but the progress of the fire there was promptly arrested. At half-past six, or about an hour after the discovery of the fire, only the bare outer walls of the Hyder Printing Press were left standing. The heat from the fire was intense, but the firemen did not flinch for a moment, and kept pouring on the water with redoubled vigour as their difficulties increased. While thus employed, the front wall was seen to lean forward. A cry of alarm was immediately raised, and hardly had the firemen escaped to a place of comparative safety than the whole mass fell on to the road. Subsequently the side walls fell in. From that moment the fire was gradually got under. At eleven o'clock there was no further danger of any unexpected development of the conflagration, and at midnight two of the steam fire engines were withdrawn. The Byculla engine remained on the scene until late in the morning, when the embers were still smouldering. Superintendents Crummey and Brewin and nearly all the inspectors and constables were present, and rendered every assistance to the firemen. A number of mounted policemen were also on duty to regulate the traffic. The proprietors of the Hyder Printing Press estimate their loss at Rs. 3,00,000, while damage to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 was done to other property. The Hyder Printing Press was not insured.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following was the field state at the Commandant's parade last Saturday. As will be seen, the attendance was very fair, and it is to be hoped that it will be the same, if not better, next Saturday :—

Field offs.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	R. & F.	Total.
A Co. ..	..	..	1	5 —	6
B Co. ..	1	..	3	14 —	18
C Co. ..	..	1	1	16 —	18
D Co. ..	..	..	4	30 —	34
E Co. ..	1	1	3	54 —	59
F Co. ..	1	..	4	11 —	16
Cadets.					
I Co. ..	..	..	5	26 —	31
J Co. ..	..	..	1	36 —	37
Staff & Band.	3	..	1	3	27 — 34
Army Staff.	..	1	..	1	4 — 6
Total ..	3	4	3	26	223 — 259

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.—The little storm which had been brewing off the Madras coast for the last two days crossed the coast this morning with heavy rain and wind at 35 miles an hour. The storm was a small one. There has been no rain at other stations except at Madras and Salem. The barometer has risen everywhere rapidly, most in the Punjab. Light north to north-west winds prevail in the N. W. P., and north-east winds in Central India and the Central Provinces. The temperature is lower in the Punjab. At Sialkote the minimum registered was 38° ; the highest 90°. At Goa and Darjeeling the sky is overcast. Slight clouds hang over one or two Bengal stations, and a good deal in Madras and over the coast to Ganjam. But over the greater part of the country the skies are cloudless. Except 2 inches at Madras and a slight shower in Moulmein, there has been no rain.

Nov. 22.—Owing to telegraphic interruptions, reports from the peninsula are very scanty. Apparently the barometer has risen in the Carnatic, Orissa, Lower Bengal, Burmah, Assam, and parts of the N. W. P. and Oudh ; and fallen on the Bombay coast. In North-western India the changes are irregular. Of the small cyclonic storm noticed yesterday in Madras, to-day's reports give no indication. The wind is little changed except on the east coast, where it has changed to the east. There has been a decided fall of temperature in some parts of North-western India, amounting to from three to eight degrees in the N. W. P. and to from three to ten degrees in Rajputana. Elsewhere the changes are irregular. The weather with few exceptions is clear, and the only rainfall is a few drops at Rangoon. Rain previously :—Nellore, 1½ inches.

THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS from the N. W. and other Provinces have applied to the Bombay Committee for permission to send their samples through that body. The Superintendent of the Agra Jail and the Superintendent of the Lucknow Jail are among the number. Mr. Ebden, the Acting Collector of Ratnagherry, has obtained funds for buying specimens of Vizianagrum hornwork. The Pant Sachiv of Bhor has sent a collection of raw products. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda proposes to send samples of pottery from Pattan. The Superintendent of the Hyderabad Jail Manufactures is engaged in preparing a collection of wcollen carpets, cotton carpets, and bed covers. The Cambay Durbar intends sending carpets, textile fabrics, and cornelian and agate jewellery. Mr. Ranjee Bhagwan of Bombay, who obtained a silver medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition for his collection of silver ornaments, wants to send "ornaments and plates" for sale at the Antwerp International Exhibition.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 20.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR having left Jamnuggur early in the morning of the 18th instant, arrived the same evening at Rajkot, a distance of fifty-six miles. At Dhrole, which is about twenty-four miles from the capital of the Jam, His Excellency halted for breakfast. The Thakore of this small place had made some attempts to manifest his loyalty by means of flags and arches, and he went out some distance from his town to meet the Governor, who, of course, received the usual salute on his arrival. Small knots of villagers had congregated at several points on the road to have a look at the Governor and his party ; and at the village of Paradhri, where the inhabitants had mustered strong under a huge tree, a rude board was displayed at the roadside with the legend in vernacular "Welcome, Governor Saheb."

At Rajkote there were extensive decorations, made under the supervision of Mr. Dhunjeeshaw, the Deputy Collector and Station Magistrate, in honour of His Excellency's visit. The Governor, before proceeding to the Residency, alighted at a shamiana, where the chiefs of the surrounding country had congregated to receive him. The Chiefs present were the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and the Thakor Sahebs of Limri, Rajkot, Gondal, Luktar, Saila, and Vala.

Yesterday the first, second, and third class Chiefs of Kattywar who are at present assembled at Rajkot paid visits to H. E. the Governor. H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, the Thakores of Morvi, Limri, Rajkot, Gondal, Lakhtar, Saila, and Vala went successively to pay their respects to His Excellency. The visits lasted for about a couple of hours, and a salute of from 15 to 9 guns was given to each Chief, both on his arrival and departure, according to his position in Kattywar. The whole day the air was filled with the booming of guns, and two of the men who were told off to do him official business had their hands severely burnt by the gunpowder, through some mistake. His Excellency paid his return visits to-day.

Sir James presided yesterday evening at a most interesting ceremony—that of distributing prizes to the successful pupils of the Rajkoomar College. Within the short space of ten years this institution, under the guidance of its able principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, has been the means of doing great good to those of the Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar who have received their training within its walls. The beneficent influence exercised by the college over its pupils is naturally extended to the States of Kattywar over which some of them have been called to rule. The college is a stately edifice, built with the funds contributed by the Chiefs of this province ; and its rules and regulations, without exercising any harassing scrutiny over the pupils, make provision for training their minds to strict discipline. Most of the Koovars have private tutors of their own, who, in conjunction with the musahebs or superintendents, have been enjoined to exercise a careful supervision over the manners and morals of their respective charges, to see that they conform to all the rules of the institution, that they are occupied in study for a reasonable length of time after college hours, and regularly take part in the sports. There are a gymnasium and a racquet court close to the college building, and in the neighbouring field the Rajkoomars go out every evening to play cricket—a game in which the present Thakore of Limri, who has recently been honoured with a seat in the Legislative Council, is said to have distinguished himself while he was here. Another feature in the system of education, and an escort is furnished from the ranks of the boys whenever the Governor arrives here. On Tuesday the major portion of the pupils went out some distance from the college to escort H. E. the Governor to the Residency, where he is staying ; and these little Princes, mounted on their chargers with swords at their side, and in their handsome uniforms, of which the turban was not the least noticeable part, was a sight to see. On the upper floor of the school are the rooms for the residence of the students, each one having a separate drawing-room and a bed-room for himself. They are all of them tastefully but not luxuriously furnished. The rooms, the outhouses, and the kitchens are kept most scrupulously clean and tidy, it being the special duty of the musahebs to see that the servants are not negligent or slovenly in the performance of their duties. At the back of the building is a long row of kitchens, one for each of the students. As an instance of the care which is bestowed in keeping the moral atmosphere of the place thoroughly healthy, the musahebs have orders to take great care that the servants do not indulge in opium-eating, smoking, or drinking, and that their number does not exceed the sanctioned allowance. The boys rise punctually at six o'clock in the morning, and at nine every evening all lights in the outhouses are put out. On the ground floor are a library which is well supplied with books, and a reading room where all the pupils go for an hour in the evening to prepare their class lessons. A most gratifying circumstance is the practical way in which some of the past alumni of the college have marked their appreciation of the benefits derived by them, by endowing prizes and scholarships. The example of the Thakore of Bhownuggur's princely liberality in building an additional wing, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, to provide for the additional accommodation that had become necessary with the increase in the number of the pupils, has recently been followed by the Thakore of Gondal, who made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 to the endowment fund. The pupils have marked their sense of the Thakore of Bhownuggur's liberality by subscribing among themselves for a portrait of the Thakore, which hangs in the hall along with those of Mr. Peile, Colonel Watson, Colonel Lang, and one or two other officials who have acted here as Political Agents. The hall in which the prizes were distributed was rather too small for the purpose, and was filled to overflowing long before His Excellency arrived. Among those present were some Thakores who, being former pupils of the institution, were honoured by the students rising when they came in. The Koovars were seated in two rows running down the centre of the hall, and though they had dressed themselves in velvet and embroidery, the marked absence of jewellery about them was noticeable. They all looked bright and happy, and took great interest in the proceedings.

After His Excellency and party had entered the hall, Mr. Macnaghten, the principal, addressed His Excellency, Colonel West, Raj Saheb, Thakore Shaheb, ladies, and gentlemen.—You know the whole history of this college so well that I think it is unnecessary that I should do more than recapitulate the chief events of the past year. First, I should like to say something about Hurbhamsingjee, of Morvee, an

Bhaiji Shivsinghji of Mundetti, 5th Class prize. Dhewsinghji of Gavridad and Ajitsinghji of Dhrangadra.

5th Class.—Jetmal of Dedan, Sursinghji of Lathi, Mulwalji of Kotda-Sangani, Samatsinghji of Dhrol, Mansur Khachar of Jasdan, 6th Class prize. Bhan Kotila of Dedan, 2nd Gymnastic prize. Bava Vala of Vadia.

6th Class.—Ram Khachar of Jasdan, good conduct prize. Dada Saheb of Ghodasar, Ram Kotila of Dedan; Surainghji of Jalia; Bhausinghji of Bhownagar, Kalubha of Bhowanagar Balubha of Gondal, and Bhaubha of Gondal.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Colonel West, Rajasaheb, Thakorsaheba, ladies, and gentlemen,—I wish I could say all that I would like to say in the few minutes that I can detain you. For on this the last occasion of my visit to you, I should like to express many feelings, and many warm wishes in your behalf. We have listened, I am sure, with the greatest interest to the affectionate and touching speech delivered by the principal, in which he showed so much warm feeling towards you, so much gratitude for the past, and so much hope for the future. My friends, I do feel that this college has a very great purpose. The lives of the Princes of India are those of enormous responsibilities and immense difficulty. The Princes of Kattywar have within their power the welfare of millions of people. They have careers of great influence, great temptations, and special difficulty. They have not open to them the careers that are open to men of high rank in Europe. Their lives pass within limited circles. Yet they have, I say, enormous capabilities of good, with great temptations to evil or to usefulness. It is the purpose of this college to lead them to higher things, to fit them for their great task in life, to nerve them against the dangers that lie before them. That it has accomplished this great purpose to a considerable extent, we have bright examples to bring forward. I glory in the fact that among the old pupils of this college are Princes who are fulfilling their task in life with singular success and magnanimity. (Hear, hear.) It is delightful, indeed, to see the gratitude that some of them manifest for the college which has done so much for them, and to see that they take the greatest pride and pleasure in it by their generous gifts. (Applause.) But at the outset I should have expressed some part of what I feel for the work of Mr. Macnaghten. (Applause.) In his presence it is impossible to say all I feel or all I should like to say. But you, my friends, who have owed so much to him, and who have passed under his care, and you who have the happiness to live under him at present, no doubt, wish that I should testify from the place which I have the privilege to hold to the great gratitude which the Government as well as yourselves feel towards him. It is a great gift of God to be so singularly fitted to benefit one's fellow-men, and it is delightful, I am sure, to him, as it is to his friends, to see how much he has been privileged to accomplish. I can imagine that there can be but a few men indeed in the world who have it given them to do so much for the benefit of others as he has done through you who have been, or are, under his care. I trust indeed that he will be spared to you for long. Yet it is not in reason to expect that one man should long continue in the same path of life. It is right that he should rise, that he should pass elsewhere to other fields. It is the lot of all useful and successful men to pass their after-life away from those among whom they have laboured. But I hope that he may be induced to remain for some years longer to carry on the good which in so large a measure he has accomplished. (Applause.) It seems as though this work of God has prospered under his hands. As he himself has said, the college has only passed through its early stage, and I would fain hope that it may remain some time longer under his fostering care, that he may yet be enabled to do more good. (Applause.) Then, my friends, I am full of gratitude to the Chiefs who have encouraged this college so liberally. It says a great deal for a body of men naturally so conservative in their opinions that they should have so largely given their confidence to an institution which at its beginning must have seemed to trench a great deal on their feelings, and may I say without offence, on their prejudices? But still they have committed their children with confidence to Mr. Macnaghten. They have watched them educated in a manner very different from their fathers, and they have waited to see the results. I trust that in every case the confidence has been fully justified, and that they are glad of the trust which they have bestowed. I am sure that the manly qualities which are cultivated here, even more than learning, must have proved to the relations of the college boys that it was a good day for them when they entered the college. I trust that the Princes of Kattywar and Gujerat, and those of other places, who send their sons here may place their confidence in it without any unhappy result. Again, I must not omit to express our obligations to the political officers who have taken so warm an interest in the institution. Some of them have left India and have passed from our view. But there has been a unanimous desire to support Mr. Macnaghten in his work, who has most gracefully and handsomely testified to it. I am sure that so long as he remains here, he—and when he has passed away, his successors—may confidently count upon the same support. (Applause.) Mr. Macnaghten has touched upon something that I have been unabled to do for some of the old students and members of this college. You know it would be impossible that we could do something for all. They do not expect that I am sure. But they will always rely with confidence on the friendship of Government and of British officers. It was, however, a great thing that I should have been enabled to take one old pupil of this college, an honoured Chief of Kattywar, into my Council, and that two old members should have been received into the Civil Service. (Hear, hear.) I wish I could do more. Most heartily do I wish to testify to the estimation in which I hold the college, and to the interest which I feel in the Princes of Kattywar. All I can do at present is to express my fervent hope and prayer that you who are now within these walls may get such benefit from the time passed here that your lives may be employed in usefulness. I also hope that the princely families to which you belong may support this institution as one pregnant with blessings to the people of this country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Macnaghten tendered thanks to His Excellency for presiding.

Hearty cheers were given by the boys for the Governor, for the Principal, and for those present.

His Excellency was then shown round the building, in which he took great interest. To-day the boys have been given a holiday in honour of His Excellency's visit.

The Governor proceeds to-morrow to Gondal.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-83—Thakordass and D.—Shri Shamsutsingjee Soorsuji vs. Joosub Hajee Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs Hajl Aboo Talub Behary and others.—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

204-76—C. A. Winter—Vinayek Wassudewje vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others.—Little, S. F. and N., Jefferson, B. and D., J. C. Cama, and in person.

To vary Special Commissioner's report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nurroo Dhurmajee vs. the Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.

For confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for further direction and costs.

370-70—Janardhun G.—Karumali Rahimbhai vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibhai and another—Tobin and R.

Long Cause.

109-81—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs. Bai Shamavahoo and another—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For dismissal under Rule 64.

382-84—Mirza H. K.—Toolsiram Hurialmul vs. F. G. Gyll.

407-84—Payne G. and S.—Dadabhoy Hormusji vs. J. M. Lambert and another.

344-81—Tyebji and D.—Haji Adom Abdoola vs Haji Ismail Abdoola.

Undefended New Long Causes.

333-84—Ardesir and H.—Goolbai Dadabhoy Patell and another vs. Cowasji Burjorjee.

336-84—Craigie, L. and O.—L. A. Wallace and others vs C. A. Turner and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner. Part heard

Defended New Long Causes.

325-84—M. H. Khan—Khudibahai vs. Noor Mahomed Haji &c.—Payne, G. and S.

326-84—Craigie L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gilliwala—Payne G. and S.

328-84—In person—(a pauper) Amina Beebee vs. Khadeja Bebee—Inperson.

334-84—Nanu and K.—Bomonjee Byramjee Baria vs Jehangir Sorabjee Jamsetjee Batliwala—J. C. Cama.

335-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba and others—Jefferson B. and D., and in person.

340-84—Tyabjee and D.—Chandoo Patel bin Meya Patel vs. Framjee Dorabjee Contractor—Pestonjee K.

341-84—Chalk and W.—Wishwanath Jugonath and others vs. Hurrichundra Ramchundra and others.—in person.

350-84—Hore C. and B.—Vinayek Vishwanath vs, Nanabhoy Vishwanath—H. Bicknell.

Long Cause.

15-83—Bomonjee and H.—Jejeebhai Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama., Payne G. and S.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th November as compared with that for the 11th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,306	4	4	41,60,296	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,72,80,414	13	1	1,85,65,968	15	11
Other Deposits	3,05,97,984	9	11	2,83,44,970	2	6
Post Bills, &c.	3,11,074	15	1	4,37,283	12	7
"	14,73,310	6	5	15,10,395	7	7
Rs.	7,38,22,091	0	10	7,29,97,914	10	11

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	60,46,496	0	0	60,44,851	0	0
	37,58,468	8	0	38,19,202	8	0
	80,89,915	1	2	80,89,915	1	2
	59,82,116	13	11	59,82,116	13	11
	2,74,074	2	10	2,74,074	2	10
	11,14		4	11,14		4

PASSENGERS BY THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O mail-steamer Peshawur is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. She left London with following passengers on the 29th ult.:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Lord Arthur Grosvenor	Mr P G Melitus
Lord Harry Grosvenor	Mrs A Johnson
Mr C E Smith	Mr Garrett
Mr G Stokes	Mr J F Swete
Mr E R Osgood	Mr C Gregory
Capt and Mrs Addison	Mr W Wood
Mr Martyn Kennard	Mr A L McIntire
Mr E A Carswell	Mr E Haines
Mrs J Lee Warner	Mr J P Millett
Mrs W Lee-Warner	Mr J R D Bell
Mrs Bulman and child	Mr R G Orr
Three Misses Bulman	Mr C Rathborne
Major Trevor	Mrs Hamilton
Mrs Wesfland and child	Miss E Scott
Mr K Delghton	Mr and Mrs R Weir and infant
Mr and Mrs Harrington and child	Lord Hodstock and friend
Mrs Ward	Mrs Boult
Mr J and Miss Cleburn	Mr Pugh, MP
Miss Brock	Mr Wybrayner
Mr H W Hudson	Mr H D Molesworth
Rev and Mrs Baker Morell and infant	Mr G Bridges
Mr S Pinney	Mr J Horne
Mr and Mrs H F D Moule	Mr H S J Kneller
Lady Alice Fitzgerald and infant	Mr E S Whitney
Mr P M Pittar	Miss Bushnell
Mr Birkmyre	Mrs Thorburn
Mr and Mrs C M Rivaz and child	Mrs Le Mesurier and infant
Lieut-Gen J G Brooke	Mrs H Vernon Garrett and infant
Miss Brooke	Mr and Mrs J M C Steinbelt
Miss Boosey	Mr M C Jeckie
Mr Fulonate	Mr Dewhurst
Mrs Rowland	Mr Russell
Three Misses Rowland	Hon Mr Latham
Miss Vincent	Mrs G Watson
Rev Cotterdale	Miss Watson and sister
Major W Gray	Miss Corbyn
Dr W Finden	Mr H E Pellereau
Mr J A Young	Mrs G S W Ogg
Col and Mrs Tytler	Mr F C Dankes
Mr G Shawe	Mrs Constable
Mr and Mrs Twidale and infant	Mrs Newell
Mr and Mrs G G Charles	Mr H C Hardie
	Mr J J Benson
	Mr H R Raji

FROM SUEZ.

Mr C H Miley	Mr G Keith

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY IN MOROCCO.

THE following appears in the *Times of Morocco*:—Some time ago public attention was called to certain irregular proceedings alleged to have taken place in connection with the British Vice-Consulate in Casablanca. It was said that the British Government was forcing the Moorish Government to collect debts due to the British Vice-Consul there (who is a merchant), and that very prompt and severe measures were being taken by Moorish authorities against the unfortunate debtors,—Moors, Jews, and Jeweses. They were arrested, taken from their families, and consigned to loathsome dungeons and many were marched, in heavy chains, from the coast towns where they had friends who could give them food and water, to Mekinez and other places, where no friend could aid them. So palpably wrong were these proceedings in some instances, that public opinion, even in this benighted country, was aroused. The Governor of Salee, a Moorish gentleman of respectability, one day said to a friend:—"I have sent so many prisoners to Mekinez for debt to-day, in obedience to orders—but I verily believe that most of the claims against them are either entirely false, or greatly exaggerated." This humane Governor took steps to put matter right as far as he could, and in consequence of his efforts, many unfortunate people were released. The correspondent of *The Globe* communicated with British Legation at Tangier, and our Minister promised to look into the matter. Then the attention of Parliament was attracted, and the British Lion began to growl; then it was reported that an inquiry would be held, but nothing was positively known for many months, and then we were suddenly informed that Mr. Consul Payton had been directed to proceed from Mogador to Casablanca to hold an investigation. Fortunately, a British vessel steamed into our beautiful bay on the very day that this news reached us, bound for Casablanca. Off went our gallant friend, with the promptitude of Lord Clyde (at his own expense) but, alas, when he arrived, the inquiry was almost over. He, however, succeed in gathering some crumbs of information. He found that the inquiry was being held in the office of the accused, and that the accused, or his servants, were sometimes employed as interpreters, and that the judge was the guest of the accused's most intimate friend and advocate, and that he also accepted the hospitality of the accused. Nevertheless it was clearly brought out by examination of the books of the accused, that he had in several cases claimed far larger amounts than were owing to him in the matter of El Arbi been Abdool Aziz, it was shown by a document, in the accused's own hand-writing, that he had claimed a debt already long since paid and but for

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2. The sale of 235 khandis of Teak, 32 khandis of Blackwood, and 93½ khandis of Jungiewood at the Kanigeri and other branch depôts in the Yellapur Taluka, will commence on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885.
3. The sale of 1,142 khandis of Teak and 930 khandis of Jungiewood at the Singanhalli Depôt, near Mundwod, will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885.
2. For particulars of the first sale apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Haliyal, of the second to the Divisional Forest Officer, Yellapur, and of the third to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sirsi.
3. It is probable that the Eastern Deccan Railway between Hoobli and the G. I. P. Station at Hoodgi will be open to traffic by the 1st February next. Average distance between Hubli and the timber Depôts, 35 miles and over good roads.
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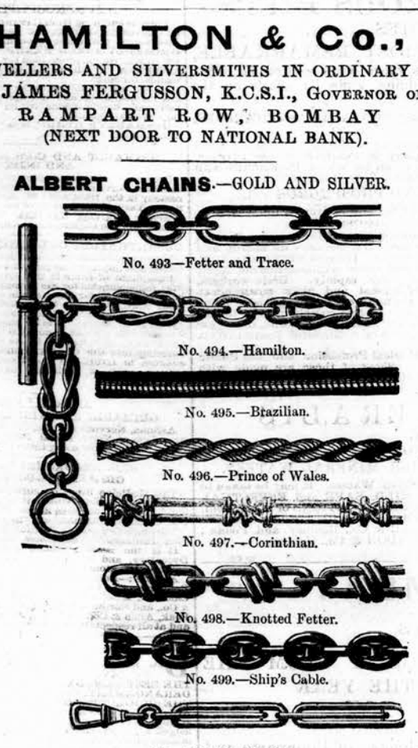

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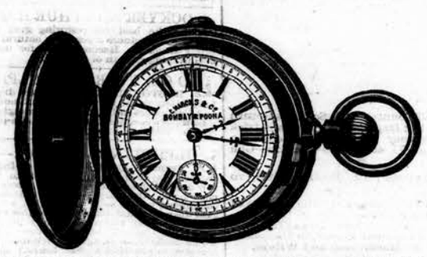

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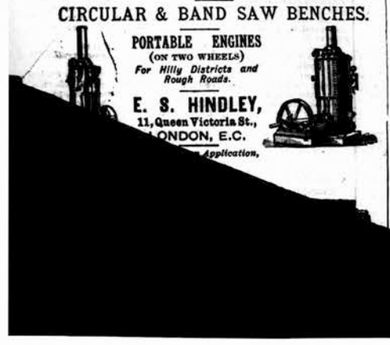

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